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Southeast Asia Report

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7 November 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Trade Relations With South Korea Detailed (BUSINESS NEWS, 19 Sep 84).....	1
Results of Smallholder Plantation Census (Business News, 7 Sep 84).....	6
Indonesianization in Joint Venture Textile Plants Proceeds Slowly (BUSINESS NEWS, 21 Sep 84).....	8
Agricultural Sector To Absorb 3.6 Million Workers (BUSINESS NEWS, 14 Sep 84).....	10
Sawn Timber Exports Up (BUSINESS NEWS, 21 Sep 84).....	13
950,000 ha of Timber Estates To Be Built in Pelita IV (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 29 Sep 84).....	15
Phillips Petroleum Returns Irian Jaya Concession to Pertamina (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 29 Sep 84).....	16
135,000 Families To Be Resettled in 1985-1986 (BUSINESS NEWS, 21 Sep 84).....	18
Murdani Attributes Tanjung Priok Riot to Illegal Pamphlets (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 3 Oct 84).....	19
ASEAN Project in ACEH Possible 'White Elephant' (Benjie Guevarra; ANG PAHAYANG MALAYA, 15 Oct 84).....	21

Briefs

Airport Starts Trial Operation	23
Canadian Aid for Sulawesi	23
Job Training	23
Fertilizer Plant in Kalimantan	24
Exports to Canada Increasing	24
Replacement of Scrapped Ships	25
Workers for Malaysia, Brunei	25
Call for Increased Cement Export	25
GDR Ambassador on Economic Cooperation	26
Development Projects Delay Explained	26

KAMPUCHEA

Political Aspects of Foreign Aid Discussed (Erhard Haubold; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 1 Oct 84).....	27
---	----

LAOS

Evidence Said To Reinforce Lao Side on Border (PASASON, 3 Sep 84).....	33
Return to Status Quo Ante Urged (PASASON, 5 Sep 84).....	36
Marketing System, Prices for Nam Ngum Fish Reported (PASASON, 11 Sep 84).....	38
Coffee Cooperative Production, Private Economy, State Support (PASASON, 13 Sep 84).....	39
Vientiane Military Chief Notes Security Situation (Sibon; VIENTIANE MAI, 28 Aug 84).....	41

Briefs

Coffee Production	44
Vientiane-Hanoi Agreement	44
Sayaboury Road Work	44
SRV Help to Savannakhet	45
UN Flood Survey in Savannakhet	45
Attapeu Agricultural Production	45
Sayaboury Bank Deposits	45
SRV Aid to Savannakhet	45
Vientiane Bank Deposits	46

MALAYSIA

Religious Speakers Confusing Public (Editorial; UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 21 Sep 84).....	47
---	----

Iranian Group Trying To Influence Local Political Activity (BERITA HARIAN, 22 Sep 84).....	49
---	----

Pasir Gudang To Become Free Port (BERITA HARIAN, 22 Sep 84).....	50
---	----

PHILIPPINES

Opposition Columnist Warns U.S. Interests Outweigh Sympathy (Salvador P. Lopez; VERITAS, 7 Oct 84).....	51
--	----

Eva Kalaw on Radical Opposition's 'Smear Campaign' (VERITAS, 7 Oct 84).....	53
--	----

Tacloban Rotarians Invite Aquinos Following Rally (MR. & MS., 5-11 Oct 84).....	54
--	----

Text of Sin's 2 Oct Appeal for Business Role in Rallies (Jaime L. Cardinal Sin; VERITAS, 7 Oct 84).....	55
--	----

Activist Asks Sin 'Why Do You Not March With Us?' (K.C. Obadiah; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 4 Oct 84).....	60
---	----

Columnist Calls for Solidarity in Active Nonviolence (Melinda Quintos de Jesus; VERITAS, 7 Oct 84).....	62
--	----

Banker on Government Economic Policy, Oppositionist's View (Jesus Estanislao; VERITAS, 7 Oct 84).....	64
--	----

THAILAND

Banker Discusses Counter Trade With USSR (Chatri Sophonpanich Interview; BANGKOK POST, 23 Sep 84)....	68
--	----

Thai-Korean Trade Expansion Sought (THE NATION REVIEW, 22 Sep 84).....	72
---	----

Korean Technology, Market Venture Urged (THE NATION REVIEW, 26 Sep 84).....	75
--	----

Prem Police Confidant on Prem's Habits, Other Aides (M. L. Kitibodi Prawit Interview; SU ANAKHOT, 13-19 Sep 84). 76	76
--	----

Survey Shows Little Involvement With Buddhism (Ampa Santimatanedol; BANGKOK POST, 30 Sep 84).....	86
--	----

Problems With Splinter Groups in Buddhism (Suporn Pornsriak; BANGKOK POST, 3 Oct 84).....	88
--	----

Impact of Military Reshuffle Assessed (WIWAT, 8-14 Sep 84).....	90
--	----

2nd Cavalry Division Commander Profiled (THE NATION REVIEW, 30 Sep 84).....	103
Army Spokesman Reviews Situation in Kampuchea (Bangkok Domestic Service, 18 Oct 84).....	105
Navy Spokesman on Capture of Fishing Trawlers (Bangkok Domestic Service, 19 Oct 84).....	107
Briefs	
Ambassador to Bahrain	108
Laos Sharpens Border Dispute	108
Prem's Return to Work Predicted	108

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Enemy Crushed at Tung Vai (Tien Son; NHAN DAN, 15 Aug 84).....	109
---	-----

Briefs	
Three Forces To Insure Security	110

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Editorial Describes Management of Economy, Science, Technology (NHAN DAN, 10 Aug 84).....	111
--	-----

AGRICULTURE

Ho Chi Minh City Rice Planting (NHAN DAN, 10 Aug 84).....	114
--	-----

Kien Giang Crop Planting (NHAN DAN, 12 Aug 84).....	115
--	-----

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities.....	116
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TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA DETAILED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 19 Sep 84 pp 5-7

[Text]

Indonesia and South Korea have agreed to expand and balance bilateral trade between the two countries. It is mentioned in a joint statement signed by Korean Minister of Trade & Industry Kum Jin-ho & Indonesian Trade Minister Bachmat Saleh at the end of a meeting taking place here on September 13 and 14.

Concerning the world economic situation, the two ministers have shared the same view that the rising protectionism has adversely affected development in the developing countries, and stressed the need to take effective steps to improve the world economic climate.

The Indonesian and South Korean delegations concluded at the meeting the possibility of further expansion and diversification in bilateral trade that complement the economic growth of the respective countries. In this connection, both sides agreed to step up trade relations between the two countries.

The Indonesian delegation stated at the meeting that Indonesia intended to increase exports to South Korea, particularly for natural rubber, coffee, rattan, tapioca, cinnamon, coal, troca shells, processed timber, leather products and some other commodities.

South Korea stated the desire to step up exports to Indonesia, particularly for steel products, ships, machinery, electronic goods, railway equipment, electric

equipment, transmission steel tower, automobiles and commercial vehicles, equipment for industrial plants, chemicals & some other products.

In view of the fact that South Korea still imports Indonesian-made products through the third countries, the meeting concluded the need to step up direct trade between the two countries for the benefit of both sides.

The meeting agreed on the establishment of cooperation between The Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) and BPP (National Agency for Export Development). The two sides also agreed to exchange information about the progress made in social and economic development and the realization of the five-year development program. Bilateral economic relations will be stepped up through cooperation projects.

The South Korean delegation stated the desire and preparedness to participate in the handling of development projects in Indonesia in Repelita IV (fourth five-year development plan), particularly in the fishery, mining, energy, communication, water supply, harbour service, road building and shipbuilding fields.

For the purpose, South Korean officials are at present prepared to hold talks with their Indonesian counterparts to explore the possibility of creating new cooperation projects or expanding the existing projects. And in response, Indonesia stated the preparedness to serve South Korea.

The Indonesian delegates, on the occasion, explained to their Korean counterparts the counter purchase policy launched by the Indonesian Government in importing goods needed by the government.

The meeting also discussed the possibility of establishing cooperation between the two countries in winning international tenders. In this connection, the Korean delegation explained to the Indonesian side financial assistance received by South Korean companies and expressed

the hope that they would have the opportunity to participate in the handling of power generation projects, and oil/LNG tanker building projects. They said that South Korea was competitive in quality and price.

South Korea stated the desire to export equipment of industries to Indonesia, including cranes and steel products. South Korea as well as Indonesia agreed to actively support the Korea-Indonesia Economic Cooperation Committee (INKOREKOM), a committee representing the private side in the realization of cooperation between the two countries.

South Korea proposed the setting up of joint ventures in the caprolactam and power tiller industry, plywood industry, newsprint manufacturing, petrochemical industry, textile industry, electrical appliances industry and fishery.

Joint ventures in those industries and the fishery field are expected to be established in the form of small & medium scale companies. South Korea also proposed joint ventures in the building of ships needed by Indonesia, as South Korea has shipbuilding yards as well as dockyards for ship repair/maintenance.

Both sides agreed to continue discussions on the prevention of double taxation and talks on the possibility of signing an air transport service agreement and an agreement on the expansion and protection of capital investments, to support the realization of economic cooperation.

The Indonesian delegation noted the statement made by the Korean side concerning the desire to set up a banking branch office in Indonesia. Korea has forwarded the application for the opening of the banking branch office for a long time.

The two ministers agreed at the meeting to hold a similar meeting in Seoul next year. The date of the meeting will be fixed later on.

DEVELOPMENT OF : Korean Minister of Trade
BILATERAL TRADE Industry Kim Jin-he and
entourage arrived at
the Halim Perdanakusuma airport Wednesday
night, September 12, 1984, for a three-
day visit to Indonesia. After signing
agreed minutes with his Indonesian coun-
terpart, Minister Rachmat Saleh, on Fri-
day, he and party left here for Rio de
Janeiro.

While here, Kim, accompanied by Rach-
mat Saleh, paid courtesy calls on Minis-
ter/State Secretary Sudharmono, Foreign
Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister
of Industry Hartarto and Minister of Re-
search & Technology B.J. Habibie, and
attended a joint meeting of the Indonesia-
-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee (IN-
KORECOM) and the Korea-Indonesia Economic
Cooperation Committee (KOINECO).

Bilateral trade between Indonesia &
South Korea has so far been running based
on the Agreement on Economic & Technical
Cooperation and Trade Development signed
in Jakarta on April 24, 1971, the Proto-
col for the establishment of the Economic
Cooperation Committee by Kadin (Indonesian
Chamber of Commerce & Industry) and the
Korean CCI on May 7, 1974, a joint commu-
nique issued at the end of the visit of
Trade Minister RADIUS Prawiro to South
Korea on November 16, 1977, and a joint
communique issued at the end of the visit
of South Korean President Chun Doo-hwan
to Indonesia on June 29, 1981, as well as
a joint communique issued at the end of
the visit of President Soeharto to South
Korea on October 19, 1982.

The balance of trade between Indone-
sia and South Korea has indicated surplus
es for Indonesia in the past five years,
except in 1981 and 1983. The deficit is
due to the fall of Indonesia's exports of
timber, rice and food to Korea in 1981,
and the drop of Indonesia's supply of
wood products, coffee and oil to Korea in
1983.

Trade development between Indonesia
and South Korea, according to data col-
lected by the Indonesian Central Bureau
of Statistics (BPS) is as follows:

Year	INDONESIA'S EXPORTS (US\$ 1000 FOB)	INDONESIA'S IMPORTS (US\$ 1000 CIF)	BALANCE FOR INDONESIA	UP/DOWN (%)	
				EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1978	231.863	98.323	+ 133.318	-	-
1979	387.458	117.128	+ 270.170	+ 53.84	+ 19.00
1980	293.581	234.167	+ 59.414	- 24.23	+ 99.86
1981	283.182	488.430	- 205.248	- 3.54	+ 108.58
1982	610.774	303.911	+ 306.863	+ 118.68	- 37.78
1983	326.728	387.461	- 60.761	- 46.50	+ 27.49

The balance of trade between South Korea and Indonesia according to data obtained from The Korea Customs Research Institute is as listed below : (x US\$ 1000)

Year	EXPORT TO INDONESIA	INCREASE RATE (%)	IMPORT FROM INDONESIA	INCREASE RATE (%)	BALANCE
1978	102.992	49.5	407.828	15.3	- 304.836
1979	195.000	89.3	392.000	45.2	- 397.000
1980	366.000	87.7	473.800	- 20.0	- 107.800
1981	370.396	1.2	384.792	- 18.8	- 14.396
1982	383.033	3.4	682.520	77.4	- 299.487
1983	252.417	- 34.1	387.203	- 43.3	- 134.786

Indonesia's exports to South Korea mainly consist of : oil/oil products, sawn timber, coffee, yarn, leather and natural rubber. According to the result of survey, Indonesia's exports of ten commodities to South Korea are expandable. The ten commodities comprise: plywood, sawn timber, natural rubber, coffee, rattan, pepper, tapioca, tobacco, coal and treca shells.

RESULTS OF SHALLOWLY INCISED AND FROSTED

Abstract: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

(1700g)

the University of California, San Diego, and the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, Los Angeles. The University of California, San Diego, and the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, Los Angeles, are the only universities in the United States that have a dedicated research center for the study of the effects of the environment on human health. The University of California, San Diego, and the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, Los Angeles, are the only universities in the United States that have a dedicated research center for the study of the effects of the environment on human health.

and the fact that the Chinese government has been unable to control the situation in the border areas, including the area of the Chinese border with the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has been forced to intervene. The Soviet Union has been forced to intervene in the border areas of the Chinese border with the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union has been forced to intervene in the border areas of the Chinese border with the Soviet Union.

Information on agricultural systems can be obtained from the government, but is not available in the context of time and space in which it is needed and thus available only in a limited way.

[illegible]

1990-1991 season. The authors
acknowledge the financial support provided by the
National Science Foundation (NSF) for the research and
the support of the National Aeronautics and
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Hess for his help and advice.

Thus smallholders' plantations are of great potential for the development of export commodities. But the productivity of smallholders' plantations is still low because the traditional system is still used in the handling of those plantations. Apart from that, advanced management is also required to handle smallholders' plantations.

The development of smallholders' plantations is necessary, not only to increase their productivity, but also to improve the quality of plantation commodities.

The continuation of the agricultural census now underway will also cover the forestry sub-sector to improve data on the potential of the fishery sub-sector in Indonesia and the livelihood of fish farmers as well as fishermen. Fishermen in Indonesia generally still live below the poverty line.

The census of the fishery sub-sector covers, among other things, the social & economic life of fish farmers and fishermen, the available fish farming and fishing facilities, fish production, marketing, production cost, credits, management and other aspects of fish breeding & fish catching activities.

Based on the result of the 1983 agricultural census, the number of household families active in the fishery sub-sector in 1983 was about 490,000 for fishermen and 57,000 for fish farmers breeding fish in brackish water fish-ponds.

In the sub-sector of animal husbandry, the census covers livestock and poultry breeding.

INDONESIANIZATION IN JOINT VENTURE TEXTILE PLANTS PROCEEDS SLOWLY

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 21 Sep 84 p 4

[Text]

The Indonesianization of employees for the level below directors in a joint venture textile plant in Bandung has so far slowly and unconvincingly run. The process of Indonesianization in those plants should have been completed, but the posts related to trade and the operation of the plants are still in the hands of the foreign side.

A meeting of shareholders held here recently underlined the schedule of Indonesianization in the two sectors of work. According to reliable sources, the authority of the head of the representative office of the company in Jakarta is below that of the adviser. The head of the representative office is an Indonesian and the adviser is an expatriate.

Other textile plants have used Indonesian managers who have shown their capability not below that of foreigners. Some of them might even better than foreign managers.

A lot of Indonesian managers have proved to be capable of handling marketing, production, the procurement of basic materials and spareparts and other activities. One of factors hindering the process of Indonesianization in that joint venture between the Indonesian Government and the foreign side is the short term of office given to Indonesian directors in occupying their posts, according to sources.

The term of office of the members of the board of directors is only two years for the Indonesian side. In such a short period they use the opportunity just to study all matters and problems they face. But they have to leave the post before taking solution steps.

CSO: 4200/85

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TO ABSORB 3.6 MILLION WORKERS

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 14 Sep 84 p 9

[Text]

Minister of Transmigration Martono has stressed the need to intensify the creation of job opportunities and the realization of the transmigration program in Pelita IV (fourth five-year development plan). Speaking before newsmen after meeting President Soeharto at the Bina Graha presidential office here Thursday, Martono stated further that the agricultural sector was expected to absorb around 3.6 million workers in Pelita IV 1984/85 - 1988/89).

The minister of transmigration, together with seven other ministers, summoned by the Head of Government to discuss the effort to step up the creation of job opportunities and the realization of the transmigration program here Thursday. The seven ministers comprised State Minister of National Development Planning/Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Board), Dr. J.B.Sumarlin, Minister of Agriculture Ir. Achmad Affandi, Minister of Cooperatives Bustanil Arifin SH, Minister of Manpower Sudomo, Minister of Internal Affairs Supardjo Kustam, Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono SH and Junior Minister for Perennial Plant Development Ir. Hasjrul Harahap.

Sudomo disclosed meanwhile that the creation of new plantations in Pelita IV was expected to cover 1.8 million ha and to provide jobs for around 1.7 million people. The expansion of ricefields in Pelita IV, he said, is projected to cover

about 624,000 ha in Pelita IV, expanding the paddy harvest areas from 9.1 million ha in 1983 to 9.7 million ha in 1988, and expected to provide jobs for about 936,000 people.

The target of the creation of new soybean plantations in Pelita IV has been set at 391,510 ha and the expansion of soybean plantations in Pelita IV is expected to create jobs for 528,538 people, Sudomo said.

The realisation of the intensification program on fish/shrimp farming in Pelita IV is planned to cover 100,000 ha and to absorb around 150,000 workers. The cow population is expected to go up by 167,000 head. The expansion of cow breeding in the same period is estimated to create jobs for 250,500 workers.

The realisation of the transmigration program, which is linked with the development of plantations, especially in the implementation of the PIR (Nucleus Estate for Smallholders) pattern, is expected to absorb a great number of workers, he revealed.

The opening of new transmigration centres will create job opportunities for about 250,000 people. The setting up of sugar mills outside Java will create jobs for a lot of job seekers, Sudomo said. In this connection, he pointed out that the construction of a sugar mill with around 10,000 ha of sugarcane plantations would provide jobs for about 2,000 workers.

When operating, each sugar mill gives jobs to at least 4,000 workers. A number of sugar mills planned to be set up outside Java are expected to create jobs for a large number of people, the minister explained.

ROLE OF PRIVATE : Minister of Transmigration Martono expressed
SECTOR

the hope on the occasion that the development of plantations applying the PIR pattern would involve the role of not only state-run plantation companies, but private plantation companies as well.

The application of the PIR pattern, according to Martono, has so far been linked with the development of transmigration centres located near by the PIR projects concerned. The Agriculture Department will continue to handle PIR projects. Apart from that, Transmigration Department will give guidance to transmigrants living far from PIR projects.

The handling of PIR projects is also aimed at developing the surrounding areas according to Martono. In this context, he said that a PIR project which covered 10,000 ha would support the growth of an area covering about 15,000 to 17,500 ha. He stressed the need to give special attention to the development of areas located near by PIR projects.

CSO: 4200/85

SAWN TIMBER EXPORTS UP

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 21 Sep 84 p 6

[Text]

Sawn timber from Indonesia has been increasingly dominating the world market. The available data show about 30 percent of the supply of sawn timber in the world market was from Indonesia in 1983. In 1978 and 1981, Indonesia provided only about 12.94 percent and 19.30 percent of the supply of sawn timber in the world market respectively.

Indonesia's exports of sawn timber are expected to continue to expand in the coming years, as the supply of this product from Latin America and Africa is estimated to keep on decreasing.

The main rivals of Indonesia in exporting sawn timber at the present time are Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Around 89 percent of Indonesia's exports of sawn timber go to Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia and Thailand; 4 % to the European Economic Community; 4 percent to the Middle East; and 3 percent to other countries.

According to timber trade circles, the possibility of setting up a new marketing institution is being explored to smoothen the direct sale of wood products, including sawn timber, to the consumer countries.

Data obtained from BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) show the volume and value of sawn timber exports from Indonesia in the past five years as follows: (volume in thousands of m3 and value in million of US\$).

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>VOLUME</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
1979	1,284.01	235.34
1980	1,164.63	253.61
1981	1,295.16	224.54
1982	1,462.43	237.91
1983	1,728.45	259.84

According to data collected by the Indonesian Sawmillers Association (ISA), the production of sawn timber in Indonesia stood at 4 million m3 in 1979, 4.8 million in 1980, 5.25 million m3 in 1981, 5.75 million m3 in 1982, 6.25 million m3 in 1983 and around 6.75 million m3 in 1984.

CSO: 4200/85

950,000 HA OF TIMBER ESTATES TO BE BUILT IN PELITA IV

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Sep 84 p A5

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 28 (ANTARA)--Some 950 thousand hectares of timber estates will be built to secure raw materials supply and the development of energy sources in the current Fourth Five Year National Development Plan period (1984-1989), Forestry Minister Sujarwo told a working session with Parliament here Friday.

The minister told the MPs that the production capacity of the plywood and sawn timber industry will also be stepped up. On top of that, saw-mills will be built in Bengkulu, Southeast Sulawesi and Irian Jaya.

The development of the forest produce industry, the minister added, was expected to increase log output by seven percent, bringing the log output by the end of the Fourth Plan to 37.5 million cubic metres per annum.

He said with a view to meeting the steadily increasing need for energy in the rural areas, biomass energy will be developed in Java, Bali, West Nusatenggara, South Sulawesi and North Sumatra.

The development of natural silk, so far centred in South Sulawesi, will be continued and even promoted in the Fourth Plan toward an average annual increase of 6%.

Transmigration

Minister Sujarwo said the transmigration program in the field of forestry was aimed at seeing that the use of land under the transmigration program always take into due account the conservation factor in the interest of the future generation and the optimal utilisation of forest produce.

He said the project has as its 1985/96 target the making available of 559,200 hectares of land for 139,800 families. NS/RBS/J01/QR

CSO: 4200/87

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM RETURNS IRIAN JAYA CONCESSION TO PERTAMINA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Sep 84 p A7

[Text] Jakarta, September 28 (ANTARA)--Phillips Petroleum Company of Indonesia, an American oil company, handed back all of its concessions in Irian Jaya to Pertamina, the state oil company, at a ceremony here Friday.

The return of the Berau Bay concession area was based on the consideration that the rate of output of the oilfields in the region, after reaching its peak of 58,000 barrels per day in 1978, started to drop drastically in the ensuing years, making it no longer economically justifiable to continue operations, especially under circumstances in which no new oil sources had been found to support and maintain a reasonable production rate commercially.

The document stating the return was signed by Sutan Assin, Pertamina's explorations and production director, Finken, General Manager of Phillips Petroleum Company of Indonesia, H.V. Ward, President and General Manager of Continental Oil Company of Indonesia, and Alfredo Bornigia, head of AGIP spa's representative office for China, Australia and Indonesia based in Singapore, in the presence of officials of the two sides.

The Berau Bay concession area covers land and waters off Salawati Island.

In the preparatory phase, AGIP entrusted Phillips Petroleum with its authority as operator with the approval of Pertamina and later Phillips Petroleum carried out all the exploration and production operations till the expiry of the production sharing contract on September 30, 1984.

The first oil production took place in November 1977 at a rate of about 30,000 barrels per day and it continued to increase until it reached a peak in March 1978 at a production rate of 58,000 barrels per day.

The oil exports from the Salawati field totalled 25,104,093 barrels up to the last shipment on September 18, 1984.

Phillips had spent US \$341 million in performing the production activities at Salawati up to and including September 1984.

Explorations and production director Sutan Assin said on the occasion that a return of a concession area relating to a production sharing contract was a routine practice.

Phillips Petroleum, however, still has other concession areas in Tarakan, where drilling operations are scheduled to be commenced next month.
(TZ/A/j01/Q12)

CSO: 4200/87

135,000 FAMILIES TO BE RESETTLED IN 1985-1986

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 21 Sep 84 p 4

[Text]

Some 135,000 families will be resettled in 1985/86 as the realization of the 1985/86 transmigration program, Minister of Transmigration disclosed at a meeting with House Commission IV here recently.

The government will improve the realization of the transmigration program in 1985/86, from the planning of the locations to the development of farming activities and guidance to the transmigrant community, so that resettlers will be able to become self-sufficient in the period of five years.

Transmigration centres are still being prepared in 18 provinces to accommodate 135,000 migrant families or about 675,000 people in 1985/86.

In the realization of the 1984/85 transmigration program, the government had up to mid September this year resettled 38,772 families or 126,371 people.

The Transmigration Department has given guidance to transmigrants who have occupied resettlement centres and those living around transmigration projects to help them improve their livelihood, according to Martono.

The government has allocated Rp 448, 143,331,000 for the realization of the transmigration program in 1983/84.

MURDANI ATTRIBUTES TANJUNG PRIOK RIOT TO ILLEGAL PAMPHLETS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 84 p A-3

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 3 (ANTARA)--Clandestine pamphlets, brochures and bulletins distributed illegally in high intensity inspired some people to wage a riot in Tanjung Priok last September.

This was stated by the chief of the Armed Forces, Gen L.B. Moerdani during a joint commission meeting at the Legislative Assembly (DPR) chaired by Abdul Manaf Lubis here Tuesday evening.

Gen Moerdani also said that the clandestine pamphlets had been in circulation a few months before the riot and most of them contained sensitive issues concerning race, religion and ethnic origins and anti-Pancasila teachings as well as those aimed at motivating the people stage violence.

On the occasion the armed-forces-chief turned on a record with a cassette recorder of the political agitation against the government delivered in dirty words during a propagation prior to the Tanjung Priok incident.

The government, according to Gen Moerdani, is very certain that Amir Biki and his friends were able to instigate the people to get involved in the incident due to the clandestine pamphlets circulation.

The latest record showed that 18 people have died because of the riot and 53 people were injured. The increase in casualty number was due to the difficulties of collecting data of the victims some of whom were dead after undergoing medical treatment at the hospitals.

Gen Moerdani also denied the rumour that not all bodies of the dead victims were returned to their families.

"All bodies have been returned to their families except one which was refused by his family and the government buried him," he went on.

During the meeting the Armed-Forces-chief also explained in chronology the September 11 riots.

The three socio-political factions at the Legislative Assembly have also expressed their appreciation to the government for issuing a press release about the Tanjung Priok incident so the people will be able to get a clear idea over the matter.

And they praised the government's quick and strict measures against those involved in the social disturbance as well.

CSO: 4200/88

ASEAN PROJECT IN ACEH POSSIBLE 'WHITE ELEPHANT'

HK220642 Quezon City ANG PAHAYANG MALAYA in English 15 Oct 84 p 3

[By Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] A \$400-million fertilizer plant owned by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has the makings of a "white elephant" in the wake of an official report that it would lose more than \$10 million during its first year of operation due to the current low price of fertilizers and a 2-year delay in its construction.

This was revealed by the Agricultural Development Planning Center (ADPC), ASEAN's projects planning and implementing arm, during the recently-concluded sixth meeting of ASEAN ministers in Manila.

The center said that the ACEH fertilizer plant in Sumatra would lose \$10 million this year due to the poor price of fertilizer and a 2-year delay in its construction, resulting in a 25 percent cost overrun.

The ACEH fertilizer project is one of two urea production plants put up by ASEAN to meet the region's annual fertilizer demand of 1.3 million metric tons. The other project is the Bintuli Fertilizer Plant in Malaysia.

Built only last year, the ACEH project was expected to produce 570,000 metric tons annually, to be sold at \$230 per metric ton. It was able to produce only 427,600 metric tons since it began operations, with its output, or 75 percent of its target capacity fetching a selling price of \$200 per metric ton, \$30 below the projected market value.

The ADPC reported that the plant manager sold only 391,875 metric tons--35,625 metric tons were retained as inventory stocks--for \$78.4 million, thus registering a \$10.12 million loss for the urea plant.

The project was conceived as early as 1979, but was only completed and started operating in December last year.

The ASEAN members decided to set up [the] project after the favorable results of separate studies conducted by a team of Indonesian experts and the Japan International Cooperation Agency in 1977. The members agreed to contribute an

equity investment of \$93.9 million, with the remaining capital needed broken down as follows: Indonesia, 60 percent; Philippines, 13 percent, Thailand, 13 percent; Malaysia, 13 percent; and Singapore, 1 percent.

Due to the construction delay, a cost overrun of roughly \$90 million was encountered, the initial total capital of \$313 million having soared to \$402 million. A \$220 million loan from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), and \$96 million from the Export-Import Bank of Japan were obtained to augment ASEAN's equity investment.

ADPC announced the urea plant will continue operating despite the loss, as the initial \$10 million loss is expected to be recovered when the plant finally operates at its full capacity of 570,000 metric tons a year.

The ADPC, however, did not say when the plant will begin operating at full capacity.

The ADPC based its optimism on a report of the Japan Consulting Institute that the plant will make a profit of \$63.2 million annually for the next 15 years.

Observers, however, are skeptical about the rosy picture presented by the ADPC.

"If the selling price remains at its present level and the plant continues operating at only 75 percent of its capacity, I don't see any miracle in the offing that will enable the plant to recover its \$10 million loss and pay off its original investment in less than 7 years. What we will most likely have is another white elephant," one observer said.

CSO:4200/89

BRIEFS

AIRPORT STARTS TRIAL OPERATION--Jakarta, Oct 1 (ANTARA)--Passengers arriving in Jakarta aboard an MNA Fokker 27 from Pontianak Monday morning marked the commercial trial of Jakarta International Airport, Cengkareng--JIAC. There were 37 passengers. A Sempati Fokker 27, with 39 passengers on board, landed at Cengkareng several minutes later from Pontianak. JIAC will operate fully on April 1, 1985. Garuda's Fokker 28s will begin landing at JIAC mid October 1984, said Minister for Communications Roesmin Nurjadin. Kemayoran Airport in Central Jakarta still serves as a city terminal. Check-in for departing passengers takes place at Kenayoran. The first batch of departing passengers left Kemayoran Airport two hours before take-off, escorted by DLLAJR (Highway Transport Service) officials. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Oct 84 p A-10]

CANADIAN AID FOR SULAWESI--Kendari, Oct 1 (ANTARA)--Sulawesi's development program with Canadian assistance in the Fourth Five Year National Development Plan period (1984-1989) was estimated to take Rp 33 billion. The Canadian aid is made available by way of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The program, the first of its kind in Sulawesi, covers Southeast and South Sulawesi. In South Sulawesi, the program will be started in Sanrego village, Bone regency, and in Southeast Sulawesi, the scheme will be commenced in the Gu and Mawasangka subdistrict, Buton regency. Several officials and representatives of CIDA have recently made an inspection of the two regions to take care of the preparations. The development program for Southeast Sulawesi was estimated to cost Rp 16.5 billion, and Rp 10.5 billion will be earned for the development of rural areas particularly in raising second crops, promotion of cooperative societies, fishery and other things seen as having potential for promoting the living standard of the local population. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Oct 84 pp A-2, A-3]

JOB TRAINING--Jakarta, Oct 2 (ANTARA)--The government has taken steps to provide employment to junior and senior high school graduates and to school drop-outs whose number has now reached 2.3 million, Manpower Minister Sudomo told newsmen after he was received by President Soeharto at Bina Graha Tuesday. There are eight channels that can provide training for the high school graduates and drop-outs. One way is calling on firms to train them. Another is through the new-style labour intensive projects. The new-style labour intensive projects are to give trainees the skill, not the fruit,

so that they can find a good job. The government in 1984-1985 has earmarked Rp 33 billion for new-style labour intensive projects. Upon completion, the projects are expected to turn out 260,000 workers a year with daily wages of Rp 1,000 a day. The old labour intensive project had two main objectives, namely to overcome natural disasters and to provide part-time jobs. Apart from training high school graduates, the new-style labour intensive projects are aimed at training people to do their own business and to materialise projects that are not contained in the development priority lists. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 2 Oct 84 p A-3]

FERTILIZER PLANT IN KALIMANTAN--Bontang, October 2 (ANTARA)--With the completion of the expansion scheme of its third factory, Kalimantan Timur II fertilizer plant will become the biggest of its kind in the world, Director General for Basic Chemical Industry, Sidharta, has said. He was speaking at a ceremony to see off the Soemantri Brodjonegoro freighter carrying the plant's trial production comprising 7,000 tons of urea fertilizer to its packing unit PT Pusri in Ujung Pandang, Monday. The plant at present has two factory-units with processing capacities of respectively 165,000 tons of amonia and 57,000 tons of urea per year. "It's a nation-wide achievement, in the sense that the education can provide the nation with a sophisticated technology to establish a major project that is advantageous to the people," he commented. He said the shipment of urea fertilizer in unpacked forms was intended to improve the efficiency of distribution that will reduce production expenses to the lowest level. The plant's expansion scheme to set up its third factory-unit is now being prepared. This unit is slated for producing some 1,725 tons of urea and 1,000 tons of amonia a day. President Director of the fertilizer plant PT Pupuk Kaltim Kotan Pasaman, reported that up to now the plant was yielded 15,374 metric tons of urea and 142,233 metric tons of liquid amonia. Of these, on last July 24, 1984, some 7,500 metric tons of urea was despatched to the packing unit PT Pusri Surabaya, and 21,065 metric tons of liquid amonia to the Petro-Chemical Gresik, whereas the remaining 112,034 metric tons of liquid amonia were exported to India, Philippine, Taiwan and South Korea. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 2 Oct 84 pp A-5, A-6]

EXPORTS TO CANADA INCREASING--Ottawa, Oct 3 (ANTARA)--Based on data from the Canadian statistics office, Indonesian exports to Canada from January through June 1984 recorded a value of 39.5 million Canadian dollars which was an increase of two and a half times compared with the corresponding period in 1983, or an increase of 150 percent. Canadian exports to Indonesia during this period stood at 134.5 million Canadian dollars, an increase of 7.5 percent compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. Indonesian exports to Canada covered traditional commodities, such as rubber, tea, coffee and spices as well as manufactured goods, such as garments and plywood. Canada is a potential market for Indonesian commodities, because despite its small population of 25 million people, its income is very high to guarantee continuous buying. Until now Canadian exports to Indonesia comprise capital goods and durable material for development projects of the Indonesian government which are bought with soft and semi concessional loans in the framework of both countries' economic cooperation. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 84 p A-3]

REPLACEMENT OF SCRAPPED SHIPS--Director General for Sea Communications J.E. Habibie said here recently that Indonesian shipping companies that wanted to buy new vessels to replace their scrapped old vessels were obliged to use locally built vessels. This was disclosed by Habibie in support of the statement made by the Director General for Base Metal & Machinery Industry, Eman Yogasara, concerning the procurement of new vessels to replace the old ones which had been scrapped. Habibie explained that the repair of foreign made ships had to use imported spareparts. Therefore, the stipulation to use locally built vessels is necessary to reduce the import of spareparts, he said. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 14 Sep 84 p 6]

WORKERS FOR MALAYSIA, BRUNEI--Jakarta- Oct 3 (ANTARA)--Indonesian workers have now been entering the Malaysian and Brunei Darussalam markets officially as of this year, Manpower Minister Soedomo disclosed here Wednesday. Speaking to newsmen moments before attending a limited cabinet session at the Bina Graha presidential office, Soedomo also said that the last batch of some 80 Indonesian workers were sent to the two countries recently. The minister further said that there were no more problems on the sending of the Indonesian workers to the two ASEAN member countries. According to the minister most of the workers were drivers and servants and housemaids, while teachers were also still in demand in the two neighbouring countries. He also disclosed that the handling of the workers in the two countries was tackled by the private sector and not by the government. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 84 p A-8]

CALL FOR INCREASED CEMENT EXPORT--Jakarta, October 3 (ANTARA)--Minister of Industry Hartarto has called on Indonesia's cement producers to better export the surplus of cement production rather than cutting down the output ceilings an effort to overcome the glut of cement on the domestic market. To that end, Indonesia's cement producers must strive hard to face strong competition from Japan and South Korea on the overseas market. "However, the government will fully support this export drive of cement," he told reporters on the eve of a cabinet limited session discussing the nation's economy and finance Wednesday. He denied the current issues reporting that the Indonesian Cement Association (ASI) has ever forwarded a proposal to his ministry to set a ceiling quota of cement production. "Perhaps they just talk about any possible ways to settle the current surplus of cement production," he added, "rather than imposing a ceiling quota, it'd be better for them to work hard to export the surplus of output." Hartarto pointed out that for cement procurements on the domestic market, there is normally a 20 percent surplus of cement production to overcome sudden rise of demand, and besides, some part of it is for export. However, this surplus has created problems as the cement market in the country lately turned sluggish and quiet, part of it, as a result of some postponements in the execution of development projects. Touching on lower prices of Indonesian cement sold on overseas market compared with those set for domestic market, Minister Hartarto judged it was natural to promote export drive. At present, the production of Indonesian cement is around 9 to 10 million tons a year. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 84 p A-9]

GDR AMBASSADOR ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Jakarta, Oct 3 (ANTARA)--The trade and economic cooperation between Indonesia and East Germany has borne its fruits, Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic Werner Peters told the press here Wednesday. Peters was meeting the press on the occasion of East Germany's 35th National Day, on October 7, 1984. The success was evident in the formation of a joint commission for trade and economic relations between the two countries in 1983. The commission met in Jakarta in May 1984, for laying down the foundations for future development in the trade and economic cooperation. Werner Peters, however, admitted that he was not very satisfied with the present volume of the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The balance of trade between the two countries, he said, was in favour of Indonesia. He said the May meeting discussed among other things problems of shipments and prevention of double-taxation. He strongly believed that the problems will be solved in the not too distant future. In this context, Minister Coordinator for the Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana planned to visit East Germany in late October 1984. Ali Wardhana will be meeting East German government high officials for a mutual understanding of the potentials and the need for trade and economic development of the two countries and later to lay down a stronger foundation for follow up measures. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Oct 84 p A7]

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DELAY EXPLAINED--Jakarta, Oct 3 (ANTARA)--Junior Minister for Boosting Use of Domestic Products Ginanjar Kartasasmita has remarked that the delay in the completion of development projects has nothing to do with the realization of the Presidential Decree No 10 which deals with government tenders. Speaking to the press before a cabinet limited meeting here today he pointed out that various factors such as delay in land disputes settlement might have been contributing to the cause of the delay, adding that the Government has in this case been trying hard to find out the cause of the difficulties in land disputes settlement. He informed that in the last week the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas) had been making some inter-ministerial meetings. Minister Ginanjar also told the press that the remainder of the current 1984/1985 development budget tends to be greater than before. The Government, however, is at present working hard to curb the tendency, he said. On a question of the delay in the completion of development projects, Minister of Public Works Suyono Sosrodarsono said all his ministry's projects had been completed as scheduled, while admitting that the projects had met some obstacles during the current rainy season. Fortunately, his ministry's projects are using less cement so that they might not be the cause of sluggishness in the cement market, he said. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Oct 84 pp A7, A8]

CSO: 4200/88

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF FOREIGN AID DISCUSSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Erhard Haubold: "If At Least Half the Aid Shipments Would Reach the Needy"]

[Text] There were Bibles in English and in Khmer; there was suntan lotion, diet pills and "diet milk"—all of them "made in USA"—which hungry Kampuchians were able to buy at the bazaar in their capital of Phnom Penh. Wrong-headed aid on the one hand and misuse on the other: 200 tractors supplied by the FAO, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, stood around for months. They were the "official property" of the ministry of commerce; but the ministry of agriculture was unwilling to make the necessary diesel fuel available. Five Land Rover ambulances, also supplied by the West, are not being used to transport the sick but politicians and pamphlets. The ministry of health had "diverted" the vehicles for use during the election campaign. And because the garbage trucks supplied from abroad are being used in road construction work, refuse was piling up in Phnom Penh.

Among the experts, "Operation Kampuchea" is being called the greatest aid program since World War II. It is time to draw up a preliminary balance sheet. Since the first pitiable refugees started crossing the border into Thailand in mid-1979 the West would appear to have sent aid valued at \$500 million via UN organizations, the International Red Cross as well as "private" and church organizations. The 1979 forecast of "two million dead by Christmas" has not come true; but the question needs to be asked whether the extent of misery was not wrongly assessed or overestimated from the start and whether the foreign aid specialists did not permit the communist recipients to place too many restrictions on their programs. There are a great many lessons to be learned from Operation Kampuchea as regards wrongheaded personnel policy and the "left-leaning" nature of some of the donor groups as well as corruption and misuse of the aid shipments by the Kampuchians themselves and the reliability of forecasts—particularly those of the FAO. It should also be noted that there never was an exact and independent accounting of the distribution system and there is none today. But it takes a magnifying glass to find any mention of these shortcomings in any of the reports of the international organizations. "Insofar as the delegation was able to determine, all the aid was made available only to the deficit provinces and to needy people," the FAO

report states. There is not a word about the fact that the experts were allowed to visit perhaps five of the 20 provinces; that not checks may not be made and that the distribution of rice can only be controlled following a prior notification.

Nonetheless, Western aid experts are certain that there have not been any "major instances of cheating." A few years ago, Sir Robert Jackson, until recently the coordinator of UN aid programs for Kampuchea, congratulated the Kampucheans and the Vietnamese for their distribution efforts. If only as much as 50 percent of the aid actually reached the needy, he would be well satisfied, Jackson is supposed to have said. But he did have to admit that at least in one case which became public knowledge rice was loaded onto Vietnamese army trucks after its arrival in the port of Kompong Som. The foreign observers cannot move about the country freely. "We even need a laissez-passer to go to the bathroom," one of them said recently. Also, many of them do not spend enough time in Phnom Penh to gain the needed experience and standard of comparison to help them control distribution. This as well as the possibly erroneous population figures take away from the annual reports of the FAO which predicts a food crisis almost every year which then, just as regularly, fails to occur. The FAO bases its calculations on a population of 7.23 million, which is the official figure given out by the Kampuchean government. But in mid-1961, the equally official figure stood at 5.7 million, based on a provincial census prior to the general elections.

Even if the (Western) rice did not go to the Vietnamese soldiers, it is fairly certain by now that the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh first fed its own officials and soldiers before feeding the rest of the population. Even as conscientious a Kampuchea watcher as William Shawcross has reached that conclusion. In other words, the West has unintentionally stabilized a regime (Heng Samrin's) and given it the opportunity to build up an administrative apparatus which it considers a "puppet" of its Vietnamese overlords and whose legitimacy it denies with impressive majorities at the annual UN debates. There is a touch of irony in the fact that the average Kampuchean scarcely knows anything about the massive Western aid program and that he looks upon Vietnam and Moscow as the sole benefactors. The authorities seem to distinguish between the "socialist brothers" or saviors and the "American enemies," as a European Parliament delegation was forced to note. During the delegation's visit, their guide called an Italian Land Rover a "gift from the socialist countries" without flinching. The parliamentarians believe it may even be a genuine case of mistaken identity, since the European aid shipments are marked as "gifts from the European Community" which some people apparently take to mean "communist."

The fact that Operation Kampuchea took a remarkably long time to start up and that it is even now based on very superficial data should give one pause. As early as February 1979, the American Embassy in Bangkok had warned Washington of a possible famine. A few months later, satellite photographs showed that only 10 percent of the rice paddies in Kampuchea had been planted. But both Hanoi and Phnom Penh reacted to this with equanimity. When UNICEF made an offer of aid, the unacceptable response was that it could send supplies to Vietnam which would pass them on to Kampuchea. It was not until 3 July that the Heng Samrin government made a request for international disaster relief in a letter to the FAO in Rome. More than two million people were threatened by a famine, the letter said. Despite this supposedly dramatic situation, the two representatives of UNICEF and the International Red Cross first had to wait in Vietnam for 6 days before receiving permission to continue on to Kampuchea—where they were allowed to stay exactly 2 days. Their request for an extension was denied but the visitors who had not even been able to visit the majority of the provinces felt justified in calling for "massive international aid" just the same. The aid program did begin then even though it was hampered by the government whose subjects were supposed to benefit from it. Relief flights from Thailand were not permitted; the planes had to make the trip to Phnom Penh via Vietnam which made for added time and higher costs. Another transport link the international organizations have been unable to use to this day to supply the western part of the country is the most direct of all: the road which leads from Thailand to Kampuchea.

Even before the first Western supplies arrived and while Kurt Waldheim and other leaders thought that Kampuchea was in danger of being "annihilated" Hanoi and Phnom Penh did a remarkable about-face. All of a sudden, the word was that not a single Kampuchean would die of hunger and that the problem had been solved thanks to "considerable" help "without ulterior motives" on the part of the socialist world, as Foreign Minister Hun Sen put it. The situation was said to be nowhere near as critical as "exaggerated" Western reports were trying to make the world believe. The fact is that we know today that two million people were never in danger of starving to death: the international experts had simply generalized the impressions they had gained in the vicinity of the capital. They thought that the half-starved refugees arriving in Thailand were representative of the population of Kampuchea as a whole. But while the 200,000 or 300,000 Khmer living in the Thai camps had previously been driven through the whole country and along its borders by Pol Pot's soldiers for weeks—without adequate food and medical help and often caught in the crossfire between the advancing Vietnamese and the Khmer Rouge—the majority of the Kampucheans were living in conditions which are not unusual throughout the Third World.

"None of the sides acted in a particularly honorable manner," the report by one of the international organizations states. While Phnom Penh was using the rice shipments to feed the soldiers first and only then the hungry widows and orphans, the West is not only helping the refugees in the Thai camps but also the partisans. The funds originate at the same sources and not a few groups are operating under various names both in Phnom Penh and along the Thai border. The fact that one hand is helping the guerillas while the other hand is helping to rebuild in Kampuchea what the partisans have destroyed is but one aspect of an extremely complex situation. Based on its charter and at the behest of Thailand and the United States, both the UN and the International Red Cross must operate in both places. But this makes them suspect in Phnom Penh which is probably the reason for the communist about-face in the midst of the 1979 "famine" when NHAN DAN, the Vietnamese party organ, called the international aid program a "cover for intervention and aggression" and Foreign Minister Hun Sen declared that the Kampucheans (his Kampucheans) would "rather eat grass or die than share the aid with Pol Pot." The request by Phnom Penh to agree not to operate along the border was turned down by the UN and the International Red Cross; but the negotiations dragged on for weeks. The pro-Vietnamese regime in Kampuchea was seeking to gain international recognition even as hundreds of thousands of people were starving.

As if these were not problems enough, the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea are still sitting in the glass house on the Hudson [sic] River and that is the very government which was identical with that of Pol Pot until he was driven out by the Vietnamese and is being headed today as a three-member coalition (with the Khmer Rouge as the dominant faction) by Prince Sihanouk. In Phnom Penh, in other words, the UN organizations are giving aid to a government which they do not recognize. Is that the reason why quite a few UN representatives seem so diligent and comfortable in their job; why they do not like to have their hosts criticized—which might even be reflected in the reports they send back to headquarters? Is it also the reason why those International Red Cross representatives who ask about the whereabouts of missing persons and political prisoners felt like pariahs for a time and had far fewer opportunities to travel than their UN colleagues? And is it the reason why the UNICEF representatives feel justified in asking other organizations to provide information on their contacts with the media?

Even some of the (private) voluntary agencies are inclined to prefer sending experts, physicians or teachers from Cuba or Poland to Phnom Penh. The fact simply is, says a representative of the American Church World Service, that they are "more compatible" to a socialist country. They have an easier time getting travel approved and are watched with less suspicion by the authorities. This, in turn, has resulted in an applicant's nationality making the difference rather than his professional

qualifications in some instances. "Indians are more acceptable than Americans," people say in Phnom Penh. And the International Red Cross had a difficult time getting around the "socialist doctors only" provision and to recruit at least one doctor each from "neutral" Sweden and Switzerland. All of this, combined with very little openness toward the media, makes public scrutiny of the distribution of the aid even more difficult. The aid supplies are being distributed by citizens of socialist countries in a socialist country—and there is no unrestricted access to neutral observers.

At the height of the famine relief program, theft posed the biggest problem. The ships would dock in Phnom Penh for 10 to 15 days and 4 to 6 weeks in the port of Koupong Som. "500 workers each of whom takes home one kilogram of rice every day—that takes away quite a bit right from the start," one of the foreign specialists says. His colleagues hurriedly left their headquarters at the Samaki Hotel whenever an aircraft could be heard approaching. They wanted to be at the airport themselves when a plane from Bangkok or Singapore arrived; they wanted to take delivery of the shipment personally in order to prevent desirable goods from winding up in the storage facilities of the various ministries. Otherwise, sets of tools, for example, would turn up in the bazaar later on or it would take 8 months for a shipment of 1,000 bicycle tires to clear customs with the rats getting 200 of the tubes in the meantime.

There has been some improvement in the meantime. Coordination with the ministries has become less complicated—perhaps also because there are fewer shipments coming in and because the foreign agencies have since found out what had better not be imported, such as motorcycles, bicycles or air conditioners. What has remained are the relief organizations leading a life of their own based on the approach: the project has to work. For that to happen, we have to have the cooperation of the host country. So, we look the other way when we find out about such things as corruption or anti-Western sentiments. After all, we must send evidences of effectiveness back home so that more donations can be collected. Chances are therefore that one project or another receives only superficial scrutiny which makes an agency head who works along those lines more popular among the Kampuchians than his more conscientious colleague. In Battambang, a jute factory was built and in Kompong Cham a textile plant—a good idea in principle. The only problem is that neither jute nor wool [sic] have been grown there for years as a consequence of the war and the Pol Pot era. Both raw materials had to be imported from Vietnam and from Russia. A huge spare parts shortage is in the offing in the machinery sector, particularly as regards the some 3,000 trucks which have been donated since 1979. These trucks were built in Japan, in the GDR, in Italy, England and the Soviet Union. Which Kampuchean engineer is to know his way around once the foreigners have gone home?

The new director of one Western organization, whose prior experience had been in radio journalism, approved the purchase of \$70,000 worth of bicycles and \$80,000 worth of camera equipment. This equipment was to go to nurses and paramedics. At that very time, however, there was only

one hospital in Kompong Cham with 400 beds, without toilets, with just one water tap, without any medication to treat tetanus, without an air conditioner (or the electricity to run one, for that matter) in the operating room where the surgeons had to operate in 40 degree centigrade temperature while beads of perspiration dripped on their uniforms. Often enough, there was no power available to operate the X-ray machine. That same organization turned \$100,000 over to a technical school for the purchase of machinery and equipment and that school was later "taken over" by Russian technicians and engineers. A case of securing Soviet power and influence with Western help?

There are few protests. Within the foreign aid community in Phnom Penh—it has some 50 members—some are thinking of what is going on on the other side, in the Thai border area where far more money has been spent on the 230,000 people there since 1981 than for the five or six million inhabitants of Kampuchea. Quite a few of the aid specialists are beset by their bad conscience and by their fear of no longer being able to work in Kampuchea and of having their organization lose prestige. One "conservative" novice made heavy waves when he dared say some unpleasant truths—such as that one really had to fight to get a visit to the provinces approved; that he was not even permitted to go to Kompong Som to supervise the arrival of 5,000 tons of rice; that the official dollar exchange rate was "petty larceny" and that the foreigners are acting the part of the "treasury of the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

While the black market rate is more than 50 riel to the dollar and while even the state-run restaurants exchange money at this rate, the relief agencies receive only seven riel for each dollar from the central bank. The loss of effectiveness of their aid programs is correspondingly high. To hold it down as much as possible, they are importing as many goods as possible from Singapore instead of buying them inside the country and thereby aiding the Kampuchean economy. And they are buying somewhat more abroad than they actually need for their projects—such as concrete for example. The excess is sold by the domestic partners on the "free market" which, in turn, helps the relief organizations stretch their budgets. What, in fact, do these people who merely want to help have to put up with? Their opposite numbers on the Kampuchean side have attended at least one course on the subject of "friendly and hostile relief organizations." Only the latter must pay for their hotel rooms and office space with hard currencies. But after all, they have more of same than the Russians and East Germans. And as for Kampuchea, cut off from Western credits—it urgently needs the dollars.

9478
CSO: 3620/17

EVIDENCE SAID TO REINFORCE LAO SIDE ON BORDER

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Sep 84 p 4

[Commentary: "Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang Undeniably Belong to Laos"]

[Text] Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang which were illegally encroached on and occupied by Thai troops since 6 June 1984 are Lao villages. They are under Lao sovereignty. This is most clearly confirmed by history, rulings, agreements, international agreement, maps, and border markers.

It is well known that when we examine [this matter] from a historical aspect, these three villages were located in the area called Pak Dan, an area built over a hundred years ago by Phaya Somphou who was Lao. Later, its name was changed from Pak Dan to Ban Mai by Sen Luang Viset who was Lao. When the population of this village grew a number of villagers went off to set up another village named Ban Phon Keupao, and later on it was changed to Ban Kang which it is today, almost 80 years later. In 1945 because of growth the people from Ban Mai and Ban Kang set up another location and named it Ban Savang. During French control these three villages were under Ban Sergmeuangthong which later on was changed to Ban Det Canton, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province under the LPDR. This area was divided into three cantons, Ban Mai, Ban Det, and Ban Gnai, and in Ban Mai Canton there are five villages in all: Ban Mai, Ban Kang, Ban Savang, Ban Ken, and Ban Nafai. The people here are all Lao. They speak Lao, follow Lao customs, registered their families for paying [taxes] during French control, and were under the Lao government until the day the Thai troops captured them.

When we look at the border map and the border markers we can see that the border between [the LPDR and the Kingdom of Laos] was clearly indicated in the agreements and legal documents previously signed between the French and the Siamese (Thai) governments. As examples there is the French-Siamese agreement signed on 13 February 1904, the French-Siamese agreement signed on 23 March 1907 along with a map of Paklai District by the [border allocation committee] between Indochina and Siam at 1/200,000 scale attached to this agreement, etc. Moreover, there are three border markers buried by the Siamese (Thai) and French authorities. One of them was on the ridge of Phou Hang Mountain. It was agreed that from the Phou Hong watershed down to the water basin was Lao land. One marker was buried in Kiue Nokseua. It was agreed that from the Phou Kiue Nokseua watershed down to the water basin of the Mekong River was

Lao land. Another one was buried in Phou Lakmeun and it was agreed that from the Lakmeun Mountain ridge down to the water basin of the Mekong River belonged to Laos. These border lines and border markers were accepted and respected by Laos and Thailand for a long time. These are the borders and markers according to the two agreements that the governments of the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand agreed to sign in the two joint announcements. One was signed on 6 January 1979 in Vientiane and the other on 4 April 1979 in Bangkok, agreeing to make the border between Laos and Thailand a historical border for peace and friendship (both the Mekong River and the land) on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the peaceful solution of disputes between the two countries.

This evidence undeniably confirms that these three villages, Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, are under Lao sovereignty. However, at the past two talks the Thai side denied this evidence, used many clever tricks and unreasonable proposals to destroy the talks, and tried to find ways to avoid solving the problem which is important according to the proposals made by the Lao side. The Thais used the talks to propagandize, piling up good intentions toward the Lao side, and used a device called a "technical committee" in order to deceive other people, hoping to eradicate the historical border line and to invade Lao sovereignty, and [pretending] their occupation of the three Lao villages is legal.

However, the truth [cannot be concealed]. The correct evidence and the reasonable proposals of the Lao side have been extensively supported by the Thai people and Thai authorities, especially Thai youth and intellectuals, along with western diplomats in Thailand and also the advanced nations in this area and in the world. This was demonstrated in many ways. For example, different newspapers of the Thai mass media all confirmed that the three Lao villages belonged to Laos. For example, LENG KHAO, a Thai weekly periodical in issue no 45 on 1 to 7 July 1984 under the column "Things We Found, Things We Touched," said that, "Based on Thai authorities, the Thai themselves have always thought these three villages belong to Laos. Thus, Thai authorities have never entered these villages. They were under the LPDR. Both the administrative personnel and military forces are all Lao, the official language has always been Lao for many generations."

The principle is undeniable, and this fact along with many people in Thailand and foreign countries all clearly confirm that the three villages belong to Laos. This is the truth. The encroachment and occupation by the Thai troops is a serious violation of the statements the Kingdom of Thailand agreed to in the two joint announcements in 1979, and it is also a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the LPDR. It is against the entire interests and wishes of the Lao and Thai peoples, and is also in violation of international law. For this reason the dragging on of the occupation of these three villages by Thai troops will benefit only the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the American imperialists in carrying out

their dark schemes to resist the three Indochinese nations and to threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world. The Lao side demands that the Thais withdraw the Thai troops and Thai military and civilian authorities from the three occupied Lao villages immediately and unconditionally, to return the people who were taken by force back to their homes, to compensate the people in the three villages for the damages done to them, and to normalize the situation in the three villages as it was prior to 6 June 1984.

9884

CSO: 4206/4

RETURN TO STATUS QUO ANTE URGED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Sep 84 p 4

[Commentary: "Laos Has Always Believed In Peace"]

[Text] Neighborly friendship between the two countries is the goal of the peoples of the two countries. This follows the present trend to peaceful stability [based] on the five disciplines. Laos has always respected this lofty goal, especially the announcement signed between Laos and Thailand in 1979, and also has a great responsibility toward its own promises.

In the past and also after the joint announcement, incidents along the Mekong River as well as on land have occurred on a regular basis because of the provocation of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai power-holding circles while the imperialists and the reactionaries in the Chinese power-holding clique spun their web. Every time an incident has taken place Laos has never solved the problem with emotion. Instead, we have always used reasoning so that the people in Thailand and around the world know our good intention, that we always try to solve problems peacefully. We can always manage to solve them whenever they arise resulting in support and admiration not only from the Thai people but from the people in Southeast Asia and the world as well. The same is true now, even though the 6 June 1984 incident is a most serious one and even though Thai troops still illegally occupy the three Lao villages, we always strongly believe in our principles and in our fraternity that has existed since ancient times and in the joint Lao-Thai announcement. Laos calmly sent a delegation to Bangkok for peaceful talks with Thailand. This act of Laos once again confirms even more clearly that Laos always sincerely wants to resolve the matter of the invasion of Thai troops into Lao territory quickly, peacefully, correctly, and justly.

It is regrettable that after both rounds of talks the efforts and good intentions of Laos have been totally fruitless. This is because of the insincerity of the Thais in solving the problem. They are merely using the talks to deceive the Thai people and the people of the world, and are using the talks to drag on the occupation of the three villages of Laos by avoiding the primary problem which is to withdraw the Thai troops from these Lao villages and to normalize the situation as it was before 6 June 1984. What is even worse is that they want to turn the three Lao villages into a zone of struggle by pointing out the "joint technical committee" issue as a trick to make Laos accept the

occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops. When the Lao side saw that it was not proper and refused to do so the Thai have continued unilaterally, and also wanted to involve a third country to acknowledge the occupation of the Thai troops in Laos. These actions of the Thai side cannot be claimed as good intentions.

Thus, when we look at what has actually happened we can see that because of pressure from the ultrarightist reactionaries, and as yet having no firm action that will demonstrate their intention to maintain peace with the Lao side and to make the border between these two countries a border of peace and friendship and a base for constructing good long-term relations between the two nations, both sides must participate. If only the Lao side makes determined and sincere efforts and there is a lack of determined participation from the Thai side, this will become a great obstacle to strengthening good relations between the two countries and also an obstacle to solving problems related to both sides.

Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang are the three villages within the border of Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, that have been under the complete sovereignty of Laos. This was clearly confirmed by the French-Siamese map of 1907, and their history and administration. Therefore, the encroachment on and occupation of the three Lao villages by Thai troops is a clear, inarguable violation of Lao sovereignty and a danger to relations between Laos and Thailand. Moral Thai people and also Thai politicians have all expressed their concern for the Lao people.

Therefore, in order to extinguish the fire before a strong wind comes, and by recognizing the difficulty in solving this incident, Laos has resolutely demanded that the Thai side immediately, totally, and unconditionally withdraw the Thai troops and Thai authorities from the three Lao villages and normalize the situation as it was before 6 June 1984. This is the most correct and just action. Only this will put an end to the incident. On the other hand, if they stubbornly continue the occupation according to the dark schemes of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, this will only destroy relations between these two neighboring countries. This is against the wishes of the Thai and Lao peoples, and it betrays the agreement of the joint statement of 1979. The decent Thai people will also be disgraced, and Thailand's role and influence will be damaged in the international arena as a result of the encroaching on and robbing of the land of another independent country, [breaking] a mutual agreement. Who can continue to believe in the promises of one who is insincere?

The Lao people have always respected and loved the people in our neighboring country, as have all civilized nations in the world. However, we strongly love justice, peace, independence, and freedom, and will absolutely let no one violate our sovereignty.

9884

CSO: 4206/4

MARKETING SYSTEM, PRICES FOR NAM NGUM FISH REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Sep 84 p 2

/Text/ The fishing company at the Nam Ngum Dam is one of three independent companies affiliated with the Commercial Service of Vientiane Province. The primary duties in that area are fishing, buying whole fish to deliver to restaurants and distributing the fish meat of the state and especially the provisions of central authority in Vientiane City and the work places and organizations in districts around Vientiane Province.

Comrade Souban Ban-nyavong, the head of the Nam Ngum Dam Fishing Company reported that: "there are a total of 86 workers fishing now, and these are divided up into 13 work units in 7 fishing cooperatives at the dam. We are still obligated to trade with them and guide them. For example, we pay cash for some fish caught by individuals, and we supply materials to some units such as fishing gear, fuel for boat motors, etc. In any case, our company has a monopoly in buying fish and fishing in the area of the dam. We have restricted independent marketing and going off in other directions. What is important is our ability to fish. In the past 8 months our company bought a total of 491 tons, 630.5 kg of fish from various fishing units. In the first 6 months of 1984 we bought 341 tons, 239.2 kg of fish. The target set by the commercial service of the province was 669 tons. So another 158 tons will be enough to reach our target."

Speaking of the income from fishing and buying fish from various fishing units, we average a high of 6-8 tons per day and a low of 3-500 kg per day. In the middle of July 1984 there was one particular day when we bought 17 tons of fish. The total fish catch is distributed to three large centers. Ninety percent is supplied as food for the central authorities and for the City of Vientiane; moreover, 10 percent is supplied to the work places and organizations in the districts around Vientiane Province, the company's own factory for preparing fish, and to help various departments, divisions and ministries on the special required list. In addition to fresh fish the company also prepares pickled fish, salted fish and dried fish and distributes it to where there is demand. At present the company has stockpiled more than 100 tons of dried fish in a warehouse which it sells for 35 kip per kg. It is certain that in distributing fish to the various work places, organizations and people assigned to central authority in the province and city of Vientiane we must deal according to the targets of the Commercial Service of Vientiane without doubt.

COFFEE COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION, PRIVATE ECONOMY, STATE SUPPORT

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Sep 84 p 2

/Excerpt/ We went to the cooperative of Ban Phou-oi Village, Paksong District at a time when the multiethnic farmers were determined to get started on the production fields with revolutionary spirit.

The agricultural cooperative of Phou-oi is the cooperative of one village affiliated with Phanuan Canton, Paksong District, Champasak Province. It was established on 10 November 1981 in a voluntary effort by the cooperative effort by the cooperative members themselves who believe firmly in cooperative production.

Comrade Bounlap Saikham and Mrs Phetsamai, brave young people on the administrative committee of the cooperative, told our group of reporters that until the production season of 1984 the membership of their agricultural cooperative included 30 families and 191 people of which more than 40 were women. Production was divided in two parts: crop production and animal husbandry. The area for production totaled 71.5 hectares, and of this the area allotted to kang coffee was 36 hectares and the area allotted to noi coffee was 35.5 hectares.

At present this cooperative, in addition to getting an income from animal husbandry, also set up a store consisting of two sections: one section sells the state's goods and the other barter for and buys various materials from the farmers of the area. With the spirit of expanding the right of collective mastery of the workers according to the political direction of the party, which is the essence of the fifth plenum of the third session of the party central /committee/ issued to promote real achievements, together with the ideology and actions of accustomed industriousness and relentless work, the members of the cooperative early in 1984 harvested 11 tons, 500 kg of coffee beans. This averages to not less than 229.5 kg for each cooperative member who is a worker of type 1 and not less than 213.5 kg for each /worker/ of type 2. This category of worker is specified by policy for old men and children who cannot work. /This crop/ amounted to 20 percent of each person's income. That unit responsible for the store section selling various goods sold general merchandise such as song cloth, shirts, blankets, soap, tobacco, etc. They were able to achieve the target income set by the cooperative. The section bartering for and buying items and material from the farmers worked hard to buy and barter for coffee beans and other things according to their target; they made 367,000

kip for the cooperative. In 2 months at the beginning of the year, March and April, they were able to buy and barter for 32 tons of coffee beans. Various kinds of livestock were the property of the cooperative such as cattle which increased to 194 head, water buffalo increase /to/ 44 head, goats increased /to/ 13 head, horses /to/ 12 head. In 1983 the Phou-oi cooperative bought a tractor and plow for use in the cooperatives production. Comrade Bounlap Saikam and Mrs Phetsamai of the cooperatives administrative committee also told us that because of concern for the living standard of the multiethnic workers, the administrative committee for their cooperative had a plan to rouse all members and families of the cooperative to take advantage of the rest time from cooperative production and use it to produce for the family economy. The cooperative developed /this plan/ at the beginning of 1984 with the revolutionary spirit and the direction and leadership provided by the party and state. The individual members and families of the cooperative were able to obtain an extra income from raising crops and animals for themselves of not less than 5 to 7,000 kip.

They also said: "in order that our cooperative expand and develop steadily so that the living standard of all members of the cooperative would have a new look in the production season this year, our cooperative cleared land and expanded the production area by more than 20 hectares. Of this 15 hectares will be used to raise coffee.

8149

CS0: 4206/7

VIENTIANE MILITARY CHIEF NOTES SECURITY SITUATION

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Lieutenant Colonel Sibon, regular party member and chief of the Vientiane Military Headquarters, about the Ninth Anniversary of the Historic 23 August Takeover of Vientiane; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Prior to seizing power in Vientiane and securing the nation's security, all the domestic and overseas brainpower of the American imperialists and the reactionaries was concentrated in the national security area, the people of Vientiane were under the domination of imperialists and feudalistic reactionaries and they lacked democratic freedoms.

Since the entire country was liberated, we have built our new system of the rule of the people and exerted our efforts to build up our national security everywhere. We have guided and actively defended Vientiane Municipality more effectively with each day, step by step. We have struggled and overcome difficulties, expanded our national security network under the direction of the military and of the LRP [Lao Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, and have become self-reliant and self-sufficient. In order to defend our local security, our combat capabilities and national security have grown in manpower and quality every day, step by step, and through this year, we have been able to increase the number of personnel in different departments as planned.

Our most impressive [accomplishment]: our troops maintained the peace completely during the LRP Central Committee's third congress. Twelve-thousand comrades received medals and congratulatory letters from the party and the state. In addition, these troops maintained the peace completely during many congresses and other gatherings.

The national security forces have also participated in economic development tasks to improve the standard of living of the people, step by step. Our local armed forces have also joined in to develop a permanent people's dictatorship that is growing increasingly solid each day. This has made Vientiane politically peaceful and culturally and socially orderly.

On the occasion of the ninth August 23 National Day anniversary, as a regular member of the LRP Central Committee and the chief of the Vientiane Municipality Military Headquarters, I would first like to express my gratitude for the

guidance of the LRP Central Committee and its respected leader, Comrade Secretary-General Kaysone Phoumvihan, who has specially dedicated his efforts in guiding and assisting the Vientiane Municipality. My thanks to all the ministries and all the departments of the Ministry of Defense for their interest in assisting our local armed forces so that they would succeed in their duties. I send my highest congratulations to the military officers and enlisted men, police, guerrilla units, Self-defense Corps, LPRYU [Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union], students, scholars, fellow farmers, and all ethnic peoples in Vientiane who are earnestly participating in maintaining the peace, building up the security of the Vientiane Municipality and in continuously stepping up onto the road to socialism. I would like to recognize and remember our cadres, fighters and people who have given their efforts to the work around Vientiane Municipality security task. I would like to send my best regards from the bottom of my heart to the families of cadres and workers. May everyone enjoy good health on this ninth August 23 anniversary day. Our fellow Lao, likewise the people of Vientiane, have all worked hard to urgently executive the first 5-year plan.

We are promoting and expanding the LRP Central Committee's Fifth Directive for the third period and the implementation of the LRP Secretariat's Directive 34 of Politburo Order 153 for the reconstruction of Vientiane, which is the core of the politics, economics, culture and society of the entire country. In another matter, an area of the country is under rightest Thai reactionaries. After Gen Athit Kamlang-ek paid a visit to China and was encouraged by the Beijing reactionaries, on 6 June 1984, he took troops to seize and occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Pak Lay District in Sayaboury Province. This incident was a daring invasion and an intrusion of the LPDR's sovereignty. In addition, the Thai reactionaries conspired with Chinese reactionaries and American imperialists in sending exiled Laotians and spies to enter Laos and actively sabotage and disturb the peace in many areas in Vientiane Municipality and other provinces.

In order to continue to protect our heritage of 23 August, to prepare for its celebration, and to salute our 2 historic days--the 30th anniversary of the founding of the LRP and the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR--we must accomplish our tasks. I would like to urge all cadres, state employees, military officers and enlisted men, police officers and enlisted men, guerrilla militia, Self-Defense Corps and all the people of Vientiane to exert all their efforts and intelligence in performing these tasks:

- 1) To seriously concentrate all your efforts in building up basic production areas and building the foundations for a solid and permanent guerrilla administration, and to increase your combat alertness, readiness and responsiveness.
- 2) To give your labor for building, improving and strengthening the armed forces quantitatively and qualitatively, and to promote additional personnel in departments so that they are properly manned.

3) To actively look for and defeat enemies, to suppress spies, thieves, burglars and other antisocial elements. We must cooperate firmly in fighting enemies in the jungle and eliminating enemies in the villages, and we must close more tightly than ever all the entry points used by our enemies.

4) To continue census work, overseeing the census and successfully issuing identity cards as planned.

5) To seriously study and learn politics and ideology to use against psychological and economic warfare, and to take the opportunity of the seizure by Thai reactionaries of three Lao villages in Pak Lay District in Sayaboury Province for improving our troops.

6) To work to improve our self-sufficiency in production and the timely development of local businesses for improving the standard of living, step by step.

In conclusion, at this time of confrontation, concentrate on maintaining peace and order in Vientiane and in encouraging the people to participate in the national security task, to be ready to fight under any circumstances, to increase and improve the political task, leadership and ideology, to lift high the daring revolutionary spirit, to follow all party and state directives and orders, and to succeed victoriously and majestically in all duties and tasks in the last part of 1984.

12597

CSO: 4206/6

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION--All cadres and workers of the ground coffee factory under the Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry Division of the Vientiane Municipality are seriously and in solidarity performing their task of producing coffee, and are succeeding satisfactorily. Over the past 2 months of July and August alone, they were able to produce 1,641 kg of special coffee, of which 977 kg was produced in August. They were able to contribute financially more to the state than expected. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Sep 84 pp 1, 4] 12597

VIENTIANE-HANOI AGREEMENT--A ceremony to mark the official signing of the cooperative news media agreement between Vientiane and Hanoi was held the evening of 5 September 1984 at the Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane. Mr Sivilai Souvankham, a member of the Vientiane Municipality Propaganda and Reeducation Committee, representing the News Media Committee, VIENTIANE MAI newspaper, Vientiane Radio and the Vientiane Printing Plant, and Mr Nguyen Hong Linh, a member of the Hanoi Municipality Propaganda and Reeducation and head of the Chief Editor Committee of HANOI MEUA newspaper, representing the HANOI MEUA Editor Committee, Hanoi Radio and the Hanoi Printing Plant, signed the [news media cooperation] agreement before Dr Siho Bannavong, vice chairman of the Vientiane Municipality, Mr Khampong Soulinphoumi, party committee member and chief of the Vientiane Municipality People's Committee, and delegates from newspapers, radio stations and printing plants in Vientiane and Hanoi and their guests. Mr Nguyen Dinh Hiep, party committee member, vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipality People's Committee [HMPC] and chief technocrat of the HMPC stationed in Vientiane, and Mr Do Van Phuong, chief of the Vietnam News Agency stationed in Laos, also joined in the ceremony. The Vientiane News Agency Division Committee organized a farewell party on the same occasion for the [Vietnamese] delegates at the Lan Xang Hotel. The party was honored by the attendance of Mr Khampong Soulinphoumi, party committee member and chief of the Vientiane Municipality Office, officers of the Vientiane Municipality office and divisional committees, and guests of Laos and Vietnam. The party atmosphere was intimate, caring and warm. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 6 Sep 84 p 1, 4] 12597

SAYABOURY ROAD WORK--Very recently, the Mass Organization collaborated closely with the people of the Sayaboury Province administration in repairing the old and rundown 30 km road from Sayaboury to Tha Deua. During the same time period, 3 local roads in Bo Ten District in Sayaboury Province totaling 58 km were repaired. Also, 4 roads totaling 54 km were built, 8 bridges repaired and 14 new bridges built. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOGAN PATHET LAO in Lao 3 Sep 84 p A7] 12597

SRV HELP TO SAVANNAKHET--The Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives Division of Savannakhet Province received 5,000 kg of rice varieties plus veterinary medicine for inoculating animals in aid from its twin province in the SRV, Bing Chi Thien, during the last part of August. This aid was for distribution to farmers of different ethnic groups in the three districts of Savannakhet Province that have encountered natural disasters and flooding, so that they can revive their agricultural production task to its normal state. This aid from Bing Chi Thien Province is an important symbol of the increasingly friendly relations, special solidarity in fighting together and total cooperation between the twin provinces of Bing Chi Thien and Savannakhet that are constantly growing. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 3 Sep 84 p A5] 12597

UN FLOOD SURVEY IN SAVANNAKHET--Recently the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives had its specialists take the newcomers assigned to Laos from the United Nations to inspect and survey the damage from the flooding in Savannakhet Province. This group was led by Mr Soukkaseum Phothisan, the head of the Crop Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. It included Mr. Peuhakam Yangvit, a UN development /specialist/, Mrs Polin Bo-ekma and Mr Kariso, who is assigned to Laos from the Organization for Food and Agriculture. They traveled around Savannakhet Province on this assignment for 4 days. They started on 31 August 1984 and continued until 3 September 1984. This group of specialists was able to gather data in each area of agricultural activity in the many localities damaged by the flood in Chaphon District, Songkhon District, Atsaphangthong District, Outhoumphon District, and Phin District. Some districts are still covered by the flood. The group is receiving help from the provincial administration and especially from the Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives Service. It is providing a great deal of data which will assist in arriving at a plan to help the people who were affected to resume their normal production. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8 Sep 84 pp 1, 3/ 8149

ATTOPEU AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--At the same time the state bank branch of Attopeu Province assisted the members of the agricultural cooperatives in their province especially the cooperatives of Ban Katha Village, Ban Vongnyang Village, Thahin, Ban Meuangmai Village and Ban Donsai Village, which are affiliated with Samakhisai District. These cooperatives borrowed 235,000 kip from the bank to be used in steadily improving agricultural production. At present the cadres of the Agricultural Service and the people of this province are taking care of the wet field rice crop in a mass drive. The total area involved is 9,200 hectares. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 10 Sep 84 pp 1, 3/ 8149

SAYABOURY BANK DEPOSITS--In the first 6 months of this year the cadres, state employees, soldiers, police and people throughout Sayaboury Province strove to take their savings and deposit them in the state bank branch of their locality as part of a drive. This totalled 512,528 kip. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Sep 84 p 1/ 8149

SRV AID TO SAVANNAKHET--Early this September the Department of Public Health of Binghithian Province, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sent 19 boxes of

various kinds of medicine weighing more than 2 tons to help with the public health of its friend, Savannakhet Province. It was to be distributed to improve the health of the multiethnic people in the area hit by the flooding, that is: the area of Chaphon District, Songkhon District, and parts of Outhoumphon District and Atsaphangthong District. Before this in the middle of August the Agriculture Department of Binghithian Province sent more than 5 tons of rice seed and many kinds of medicine to prevent animal disease or epidemics in order to help its friend, Savannakhet Province. This was done to help relieve the heavy burden of Savannakhet and was important for increasing the special bonds of friendship and solidarity and the cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as between Binghithian Province and Savannakhet more and more. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Sep 84 p 1/ 8149

VIENTIANE BANK DEPOSITS--In 1984 /bank/ deposits throughout the city of Vientiane increased quickly and steadily. This is primarily because in the 7 months from January to July of this year /the people/ took money they had collected from selling their production and deposited it at the state bank branch in their locality. The deposits and savings certificates purchased totalled more than 3.19 million kip. The deposits and savings certificates purchased totalled more than 2.19 million kip for the first 6 months of the year. As for the movement for savings deposits /started/ in the first 6 months of 1984, Mr Oudeuan Souvannavong, the vice president of the State Bank of Vientiane City told reporters: from now until the end of 1984 the Bank of Vientiane City has set the course for various branch banks. The branch banks for districts in particular were in charge of the drive to encourage the wide expansion of savings deposits among the masses. The goal of the banks and cadres serving the state was for individuals or members of a family to deposit 100 kip or buy a savings certificate equivalent to 100 kip. This would allow the state to use the money to do its duty to protect the nation and build it up to be wealthy and strong. The vice president of the State Bank of Vientiane City also said that they would like the plan mentioned above to succeed, for when they receive the cooperation and assistance from local administrations at all levels, it will make savings a duty of all the people. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Sep 84 p 1/ 8149

CSO: 4206/7

RELIGIOUS SPEAKERS CONFUSING PUBLIC

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 21 Sep 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Intensify the Propagation of Islam in the Villages"]

[Text] The propagation of Islam throughout the country both by the religious officials of the states and by the leaders of political parties seems to be attracting the attention of the public to such a degree that no speech by any of these speakers can be considered unimportant.

Religious officials have taken a negative attitude toward religious talks that contain political material since the misinformation provided by the speakers confuses the public.

The situation has created divisions in a Muslim community whose members once lived in peace, made decisions together and helped one another. These divisions are found in the affairs of Muslim chapels and mosques and in the paddy fields.

It is clear that we can no longer wink at these speeches. Many of the speakers violate the law, but not all of them are brought to court.

In order to achieve equilibrium and to prevent the confusion of the public from continuing, it is essential that the propagation of Islam and religious speeches be more firmly regulated.

The sultan of Kedah recently sounded a warning when he said that disruptive elements are operating in the villages. In the present situation the most effective way of countering these activities is to intensify the presentation of religious talks so as to provide the people with correct religious concepts, and this is now being done by the Department of Islamic Religion in Trengganu.

In comparison with the activities carried out recently by the speakers of a certain political party, the departments of Islamic religion of the state governments can be considered to have a weak apparatus for the propagation of Islam, and this has made it easy to confuse the public.

Many of the departments of religion may have made no provisions for a regular program for the propagation of Islam. Consequently, the religious speeches they present are a spare-time activity of religious officials who hold special posts, such as Muslim judges and canon law experts.

It is easy to get Muslims to misinterpret religious teachings in a society that does not have a good understanding of its own religious doctrines. False teachings, distorted religious practices and strange concepts that damage both the Muslim community and the country as a whole can easily appear.

It is not proper to let the political parties take the initiative in the propagation of Islam, but this is what is happening now.

Firm legal action is definitely needed, but the public may continue to harbor prejudices and move further away from true religious doctrine unless religious talks are given to counter false teachings and eliminate confusion. Religious speeches that are based on falsehoods can be negated only by religious speeches that are based on the truth.

5458

CSO: 4213/21

IRANIAN GROUP TRYING TO INFLUENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Haji Kadir Sheikh Fadzir today [21 September] urged the government of Iran to control the activities of a certain group in that country, saying that the group is trying to influence political activity in Malaysia.

He said that a certain group in Iran recently has been carrying out a large-scale operation aimed at obtaining influence among the members of a political party in this country.

If these activities are not controlled they will damage Malaysia's relations with Iran, he said.

He said that many of the Malaysian people suspect that the authorities in Iran are not trying to restrict this group's efforts to spread its influence to other countries, including Malaysia.

Haji Kadir said that the deputy foreign minister of Iran, Mr Jawad Mansuri, who is now in Malaysia, told him that the government of Iran has no connection with the activities of this group.

"If this situation is permitted to continue it will create disturbances in this country," Haji Kadir said. He was speaking to reporters in Kuala Lumpur today at a ceremony in which scholarships were presented to seven Malay students by a foreign company.

"If these activities are tolerated, a situation similar to that found in Lebanon could develop in this country," he said.

5458

CSO: 4213/21

MALAYSIA

PASIR GUDANG TO BECOME FREE PORT

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The port of Pasir Gudang, which is located 32 km from Johor Bahru, will be made a duty-free port on 1 October of this year.

Minister of Finance Encik Daim Zainuddin is scheduled to make the official announcement at a brief ceremony.

Tengku Noor Sharina Tengku Zainuddin, assistant general liaison officer of the Johor Port Authority, said today [21 September] that the duty-free zone will cover an area of 100 hectares.

A second 100-hectare area will be developed in the second phase of the project.

He added that the M\$167 million port expansion program is being carried out on schedule and that the port authority is prepared to accept its new status.

A 625 meter wharf, one of three planned wharves, has been completed and will be used for handling general cargo.

A second wharf has been specially designed for the handling of containers and should be completed by the middle of next year.

Construction work on a drydock is proceeding according to plan.

5458

CSO: 4213/21

OPPOSITION COLUMNIST WARNS U.S. INTERESTS OUTWEIGH SYMPATHY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 7 Oct 84 p 6

[Commentary by Salvador P. Lopez under the rubric "In the Light of Truth":
"Sell-Out and Bail-Out in the Offing?"]

[Text] There is a sense in which neo-colonialism is more to be feared than the colonialism we used to know. Neo-colonialism employs methods of domination and exploitation more insidious and effective than those used in colonial times. It has substituted techniques of duplicity for the acts of war, pillage and massacre that were associated with classical imperialism.

Neo-colonialism is colonialism in a new dress, but the dress cannot really hide its basic purpose, which is to exploit the resources and necessities of one country for the benefit of another. In colonial days, there existed a wholly unambiguous relationship between foreign master and native servant. The instruments of domination were always visible and close to hand: native mercenaries recruited to control their own brothers in the interest of the foreign master. In today's neo-colonial set-up, the foreign colonial master has disappeared. He has been replaced by a native ruler.

The transformation of colonialism into neo-colonialism could be seen as one of the most brilliant confidence games in history. By the simple device of declaring their colonies independent, the colonial powers rid themselves of the moral odium of imperialism. They no longer have to cope with the problem of controlling rebellious colonies--eager and subservient native rulers now do this for them. All they have to do is teach their surrogates the latest anti-subversion techniques and provide them with the newest riot control equipment as part of the military assistance program in support of a mutual security agreement that was concluded at the time of independence.

In exchange for all this, the native rulers then agree to open up the natural resources of their countries to foreign investment capital, offering incentives which, in effect, neutralize the nationalist provisions of their Constitutions.

Thus, the rude mercenary troops of the old colonial days have been replaced by a new army of slick, native technocrats and management experts in the pay of the powerful multinational corporations, serving the latter as their local agents or partners. As a result, neo-colonialism has become more feared and hated among people of the Third World.

After all, colonialism of the classical type is dead, and one should fear the living, not the dead.

Recently, while poring over the article, "What's New About Neo-Colonialism," which we wrote for our regular column in the May 5, 1981 issue of Mr. & Ms. magazine, we singled out the foregoing paragraphs as having a special relevance to a new development in Philippine-American relations. Whereas the article had been written on the basis of the general proposition implied in the title, namely, that neo-colonialism is simply colonialism in a new dress, these paragraphs could now be read in the light of an evolving relationship between official Washington and the Marcos regime. The latter are moving quietly towards a position which they hope will permit the mutual accommodation of the over-riding self-interest of the two sides.

The over-riding self-interest of Washington lies in the assured use and control of the two military bases at Clark and Subic Bay, and the over-riding self-interest of Marcos is to remain in power. Washington now seems convinced that Marcos can best guarantee continued American use of the bases; in addition, he has assured the Americans that they can have almost anything they like, provided they bring in the dollars and let him have the standby credit line he so badly needs. If you were in the shoes of the Americans, would you hesitate for more than a couple of seconds?

But what about the massive outpouring of American sympathy following the assassination of Ninoy Aquino? And what about the powerful pledges of American support for the Filipino people in their struggle for freedom, justice and human rights, and against the Marcos dictatorship? These will, of course, continue for sometime: Senator Ted Kennedy and Congressman Solarz, the New York Times and the Washington Post, will continue to grumble against the Marcos dictatorship. But a time will come when the denunciations will begin to sound increasingly plaintive, like the tolling of a distant bell.

Don't forget that at the turn of the century, there was also a great debate in Washington and among the people about what America should do with the Philippines. People like Mark Twain and William Jennings Bryan were outraged by the dominant imperialistic policy which supported the sell-out of the Aguinaldo republic and the annexation of the Philippines. The American conscience was quickly appeased, silenced, and finally overcome. In an age of overt colonialism, the result was to be expected.

In this age of covert neo-colonialism, will the result be any different? We fear not. The chances are that the Americans will keep their bases and Mr Marcos will get his dollars. A sell-out and a bail-out could be in the offing.

CSO: 4200/82

EVA KALAW ON RADICAL OPPOSITION'S 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

Quezon City VERITAS in English 7 Oct 84 p 22

[Text] MP Eva Estrada-Kalaw is one feisty lady. But when radicals booed her off the stage during that massive commemorative rally for Ninoy last August 21 at the Luneta, the usually cool and collected Eva was aghast--and disturbed. "Are these the people who will be the tyrants of tomorrow?" she asked herself.

In a telephone interview which lasted till the wee hours of the morning, Eva voiced her feelings about the incident. "I am misunderstood. I'm in favor of activism." She says that she is an activist too. "But I am not in favor of communism." She feels though, that the Communist Party of the Philippines should be legitimized in the Philippines. "I am launching and will support a bill exactly for this purpose." But she asks: "Will they pledge to uphold the Republic or work to overthrow it?"

"There seems to be this campaign among communists to collapse the Batasan," she says, citing the "vicious" smear campaign against her. "There was a rumor that I kissed Imelda Marcos warmly on the cheek." This was during the inauguration of the new Batasan. "But I did not such thing. We just shook hands."

Were there any words exchanged between them? In fact, they did say something to each other, Eva now remembers. Just what did the First Lady whisper in her ears? "Well, she told me that she hopes that the MMC can be of help to us." And Eva could only recall herself answering rather stiffly: "Thank you very much."

CSO: 4200/82

TACLOBAN ROTARIANS INVITE AQUINOS FOLLOWING RALLY

Makati MR. & MS. in English 5-11 Oct 84 p 37

[Text]

NOT even Imelda land was spared. A whole day rally in Tacloban City on Sept. 21, was attended by more than 3,000 participants. The rally was held to support the movement to "realize freedom and democracy" in the country, according to the rally organizers.

The rally started at 9 o'clock in the morning with the rallyists marching from two points in the outskirts of the city proper.

Rally guests Paul Aquino, younger brother of the murdered senator, and wife Melanie marched together with one column of participants and walked four kilometers to the city's RTR Plaza where the rally speakers delivered their messages.

Paul Aquino delivered his speech after the talk of his son, Paul Benigno "Bambam" Aquino IV. The public rally ended at past

4:00 p.m.

It was picnic time, too as rallyists brought their own lunch-boxes. During the lunch break in the rally, the Aquino family was invited by the Rotary Club of San Juanico to be their guests in the club's regular meeting.

In his talk to the Rotarians in Tacloban, Paul Aquino compared the Filipino people to a person under solitary confinement — deprived of his freedom and choices. However, Aquino urged his listeners to look forward to the day "when reforms which we dream of now will be established" in our society. But first he admonished, "each one of us must reform ourselves and go back to our tried and cherished values". **MM**

TED MARCOS

Publisher, Eastern Visayas Mail

TEXT OF SIN'S 2 OCT APPEAL FOR BUSINESS ROLE IN RALLIES

Quezon VERITAS in English 7 Oct 84 p 4

[Speech delivered by His Eminence, Jaime L. Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila, during the monthly membership meeting of the Philippine Association of Management Accountants, held at the International Hotel on October 2, 1984 at 7 p.m.)

[Text] My dear brothers and sisters in Christ:

You have asked me to talk about how you, as individual management accountants and collectively, as members of the PAMA, can contribute to bring about the moral regeneration of Philippine society. I am very happy for being given this opportunity, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Not being an accountant, much less a management accountant, I am in no position to tell you what you must do by way of refining your techniques or updating your methods as you go about your work. That is beyond the sphere of my competence. But I can tell you, as rational, thinking human beings, what you can do to improve the moral climate in your respective communities.

And I can tell you also what you, as members of the PAMA, as an aggregation of professional men and women concerned about the future of the Philippines can do.

First, what can you do as individuals?

My dear brothers and sisters: You must admit that, after twelve years of repression, individual initiative in effecting reforms had almost died out. As individual members of a society under one-man rule, we see a lot of things around us that we do not like, that we decry. We see cases of graft and corruption everywhere--from the policeman receiving a bribe from a jeepney driver, to the cabinet minister demanding a massive kickback on some government contract.

We see profuse evidences as of profligate and unwise spending on cosmetic projects like film palaces and unused five-star hotels in some wasteland up in the north. We see high government officials expending precious dollars recklessly in repeated junkets and shopping spree abroad. This,

despite the fact that the country is in the throes of an economic crisis the likes of which has not been seen before in our history.

We see all these things and more. But we do nothing about it. All we do is actually throw our hands up in the air in helpless despair. Even worse, we even play around with the idea that, to survive in a society as immoral as this, we should perhaps be slightly amoral ourselves. And so, in the practice of our profession, we perhaps cut a few corners here and there. Nothing illegal, mind you. Perhaps vaguely immoral, but not illegal.

And because so many of us have engaged in this corner-cutting orgy, our society has begun to decay. Moral dry rot has set in. And we are well on the way to moral perdition.

Again, the question is asked: what can you as individuals do to get the nation back on the right track? Let me suggest a way.

If you are to put a stop to our headlong plunge to total degeneration, we must become more conscious of the fact that we are Christians with a noble Christian heritage to look back on. We must be increasingly aware of the undeniable fact that the crisis we are in today is not just economic or political, it is first and foremost, moral.

And so, as individuals, it is our job to confront that moral crisis, to fight it with moral means. But again, a question will intrude into your consciousness: I am only one man, you probably will say. What can I, alone and unaided, achieve against a problem as massive and as widespread as this?

That would be a valid question. In reply, let me quote to you what a great saint once said. "By myself, I am helpless," he said. "But with Christ at my side, I am an irresistible majority."

My friends, this is what you must remember at all times: Christ is always at your side. If you sense His presence there, if you will let Him guide your actions, you become a strong force, an irresistible majority.

Let me translate this into everyday terms. In your respective offices, when you know that your superior is looking over your shoulder, watching everything you do with intent attention, do you not tend to work more carefully and more conscientiously? And if you know that you will be handsomely rewarded for safeguarding the company's interests, wouldn't you work doubly hard?

Think of your mission at present along those lines. Remember that Christ is constantly looking over your shoulder, watching everything you do, applauding you every time you do what is right and proper, growing sad whenever you leave the straight and narrow and you transgress His commandments. Remember also what beautiful rewards lie in store for you if your work pleases Him. Is there a more pleasant prospect than eventual union with Him after you leave this vale of tears?

If you bear this in mind always, you will most certainly find yourselves Christianizing your environment. You will be improving the moral climate you are working in. And, when that happens, you will have accomplished something good. To borrow a term used for Namfrel before and during the last election, you will have lighted a candle to dispel the darkness around you, a darkness brought about by moral degeneration.

And if other individuals like you were to do the same thing, each one of you would be lighting a candle. And the light from all those candles would bathe the whole country in a lambent glow, brightening up all areas and driving away the forces of evil and darkness.

This is what you can do as individuals. Now, what can you do as members of the Philippine Association of Management Accountants? Let me begin by giving you a background.

On August 21 this year, on the first anniversary of the assassination of Ninoy Aquino, I delivered a homily at Santo Domingo Church. In that homily, I said that if we wanted to insure that Ninoy did not die in vain, if we were to achieve the reconciliation that he sought so passionately, we have to do our share. The writers must write, I said, the teachers must teach. All of us had to do everything we could, by using our respective talents, to bring about an end to repression and authoritarian rule. And the rest of us--particularly the students whose talents were still being honed in their universities--must use the parliament of the streets so that the national leadership would become aware of the power of non-violence.

As you know, the parliament of the streets has been very active since that day last August. There is not a week that passes without some group or another assembling peacefully to seek redress for their grievances: laborers seeking a fair wage, jeepney drivers protesting against onerous tax decrees, students airing their displeasure over a wide range of repressive actions by an insensitive government.

During the turbulent days before August 21, the demonstrations were dispersed through tear gas and truncheons. In Liwasang Bonifacio and in Quiapo, and at the San Andres Rotonda, the anti-riot squads pounced on unarmed demonstrators and displayed, mercilessly and brutally, that might was right.

Yet, on August 21, when a million Filipinos assembled at Rizal Park, there was not a single untoward incident--all because the soldiers kept out of sight.

You know what happened on September 22 at Mendiola, and on September 27 at the welcome arch in Quezon City. With no provocation at all, the military moved in using water cannons and smoke bombs, truncheons and guns. And all for what? To prove to everyone, I supposed, that the government is in control of the situation, and never mind if human rights are violated, if heads are broken and lives are snuffed out. Never mind, too, if the people's sacred right to assemble peacefully to seek solutions for their problems is blatantly disregarded. At all costs--costs to the citizenry, that is--the appearance of power must be upheld.

My dear brothers and sisters in the PAMA: You must admit that this situation must not be allowed to continue. You must admit that all of us who value our freedom and who wish to see the return of democracy in our fair land have a sacred obligation to do something about it.

Today, the military establishment seems to believe that because the victims are primarily students, they can engage in a saturnalia of sadism and violence with impunity. It is so easy to be brave when the enemy is unarmed and helpless. And if the military men--and the unseen powers letting them run berserk against a helpless crowd--get the impression that they can bash students' heads without repercussions, there is no telling what abuses they will commit next.

And so I come to the question of what you can do, collectively, in the PAMA.

I say that the students out there braving the truncheons and the bullets of power-hungry soldiers are your countrymen. I say that they are your children, or your brothers or sisters, or your relatives. I say that their fight should also be your fight; for your love for freedom, I am sure, is just as all-consuming as theirs.

What can you do to stop this senseless violence on the students? You can manifest your solidarity with them. You can express your faith in the power of non-violence in the same way that they are doing now. You can join them in the parliament of the streets.

Why are the soldiers so trigger-happy today? Might it not be because their victims are just students or laborers, people with no influence and no prestige in the community? Suppose they were joined by people like you, suppose business leaders and the captains of industry, suppose members of prestigious organizations like the PAMA were to spill out into the streets to raise their voices in an earnest plea for peace and reconciliation, for an end to the violence and the authoritarianism of the dictatorship, what would happen? Suppose members of the opposition in the Batasan were to join the priests and the nuns in the forefront of the protesters, would the military be as prone to violence?

It is time that the national leadership is made to realize that the discontent and the disenchantment are not confined to the students and the workers. It is time that those in power are made to see that the entire citizenry is involved.

But, similarly, it is time for all of us to resolve that this is a fight that we must wage through non-violence, that we will not retaliate whatever hurt the soldiers inflict on us. As Christ preached, we must turn the other cheek; we must throw bread when the military casts stones at us.

But the storm of non-violent protest must be continued, and it must involve all of us. This system worked in India where Mahatma Gandhi led his people in a campaign of non-violence, a campaign that led to the dismantling of British colonialism. It could work here also.

And while we are about it, let us, individually and collectively, also raise our voices in petition and prayer to the Almighty. Let us pray for our national leadership, so that they may grow less insensitive to the yearnings and aspirations of their people. And let us pray for all of us, so that we may grow more dedicated, more resolute and more determined in our efforts to manifest the overwhelming power of non-violence in this our beloved country.

Thank you very much and goodnight.

CSO: 4200/82

ACTIVIST ASK SIN 'WHY DO YOU NOT MARCH WITH US?'

Quezon City: G PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Oct 84 pp 5, 6

[Article by ... Obadiah]

[The] The naked bodies of at least five unidentified student activists who joined the rally at Mendiola Bridge last Sept 22 were found indiscriminate, like garbage in the City of Man, around a one-kilometer radius of Intramuros. Each of them bore tell-tale signs of cruel torture. In one newspaper account, they were reported to have wounds compatible with the flash of a blunt instrument as the truncheons only the police and the Metrocom in the same City of Man carry and use.

Four days into the gruesome murders the national and Metro Manila governments have yet to name the killers. Most sickening and repulsive of all, they have yet to identify the victims. All these notwithstanding, that they have the Northern, Eastern, Western, Southern Police Forces, the Air Force, the Navy and the Army, the MISC, and PC HPG, the NISA, and only heaven knows how many more unnamed police agencies.

The ... as 11, as they should perhaps for the moment be called, happened in the space and time of the Lagoni 9 salvage. In other words, they occurred in the moment and environment of our marches to and rallies at Ugarte Field, Liwasang Bonifacio, Quirino Grandstand, the University Belt, and Mendiola Bridge.

The message, Your Eminence, is this. We have marched and rallied, we are marching and rallying, and we will continue doing so to prevent the re-occurrence of all that the Lagoni 9 murders symbolize. Yes, our marches and rallies after the Lagoni 9 massacre did not prevent the Intramuros 11. But somehow, we are able to sleep a little at night and rest a bit during the day. Somehow, there is a tiny measure of comfort at the thought that we have given those marches and rallies what little of ourselves we could. That what we gave were not enough is altogether beside the point to us. What sweetly matters is that the Intramuros 11 died with a little bit of us. Never mind that that bit of us consisted of sun-burned skins or superficial blisters in our feet or asthmatic sneezes induced by tear gas inhalation. They were still a bit of us.

Your Eminence, you often share your Archbishopric, your person, and your time with President Marcos and the First Lady by saying mass at Malacanang, and gracing their birthday parties with your presence, and fraternizing with them at social gatherings. In the other end of the scale, you have not once marched with us to any rally. In many speeches and sermons, you have denounced the leadership of this government as dictatorial, un-Christian and unjust. You have never so condemned us. Why, then, do you not march with us? Are we not as much a member of your flock? Do we not have the same, if not greater in fact, needed to be shepherded out of the darkness of these times? Are you not with us in stopping a Mendiola 13 or Archbishop's Palace 15?

K.C. Obadiah
Tondo, Manila

CSO: 4200/82

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY IN ACTIVE NONVIOLENCE

Quezon City VERITAS in English 7 Oct 84 p 6

[Commentary by Melinda Quintos de Jesus in "The Human Factor": "ANV: The Hope of the Middle Ground"]

[Text] It would not be so strange if the temptation to violence should now run like an involuntary spasm shaking down the very core of the parliament of the streets. The savage routing of the rallies and demonstrations by police and military has made the advocacy of non-violence increasingly vulnerable and weakened the influence of certain leaders in the parliament of the streets.

But the image of the young demonstrator aiming a sling-shot at the onrushing troops questions the wisdom of the marchers resorting to violent tactics. Since there is no balance of power on the streets, the battle of David against Goliath must be fought on another plane if the people are to triumph.

It is in this context then that certain individuals and organizations have affirmed their commitment to the non-violent struggle for freedom, shunning even the acts of defensive violence, and accepting the pain and suffering inflicted on their ranks as a mode of active resistance.

As Butz Aquino puts it, active non-violence (ANV) as a political response must be based on a way of life, a way of life that works for constant moral transformation. Only such conversion from within can evolve the genuine changes that can build a more just society.

It is this commitment that will convince those who have so far kept away from the streets to join in the street action.

Butz is confident that the different groups active on the streets can be won over to his way of thinking, hopefully by the example set by certain groups like AKAP KA, FASTERS FOR JUSTICE, and some other business and professional sectors.

These elements may be identified as the "middle ground" or the moderates. Many believe that they represent the crucial factor in attracting the greater numbers to actively participate in the protest movement.

Where do they stand?

The middle ground supports non-violent strategies and mass action on the streets. They are willing to work, more slowly perhaps, but also more carefully, for smaller but realizable goals without losing sight of the more fundamental changes which will allow a post-Marcos government to respond to the needs of a truly pluralistic society.

So far, the current marches have drawn the fire of military power with tragic results, without even denting the protective walls that keep the president out of sight and out of touch with his people.

Government efforts have attempted to picture the parliament of the streets as a marginal phenomenon that represents the fringes and not the mainstream of public opinion. The myth allows them to act against the demonstrators without restraint. But while the rallies, especially the ones that march to Mendiola do not yet have the numbers, the public has signalled their identification with them in various ways. And there is a growing sense that the "uninvolved" are not so much "uninterested" but "suspended," awaiting their own initiation into the rites of committed and concerted public protest.

Perhaps the moment has come for the majority, silent or otherwise, to stand up and be counted for their solidarity with the people's parliament. Such solidarity will enable the parliament of the streets to formulate more effective mass strategies for change.

When that comes to pass, all the brutish forces of government cannot stop the movement, because nothing can hold down a wave, nor block the force of a whirlwind.

When these numbers are in the streets they will need no weapons to prove their forces invincible, except the collective will to triumph and prevail.

CSO: 4200/82

BANKER ON INVESTMENT HOUSES: CRITIC OF GOVERNMENT'S VIEW

Quezon City, MAY 14 (AP) — The Philippine Council of Financial Associations (CFAA) has been critical of the government's view on investment houses.

[Article by Juan S. Dela Cruz]

[Text]

Juan S. Dela Cruz, president of Associated Bank and CFAA economist, discusses the latest economic measures of the government, including the possibility of "floating" the peso and the views of oppositionist Eyo Estrada known with Veritas' Eduardo B. Pacheco.

VERITAS: The government has vowed to mop up excess liquidity yet the business sector is complaining that the economy is very "illiquid". What's the real score?

ESTANISLAO: It's about time that we say something about the lack of liquidity in the system. The Council of Financial Associations has made a position on (the matter) already. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to how much liquidity there is in the system. We in the banking system think that there is practically no excess liquidity. Because the

system has been in a state of deficit for many months. This is a fact that is buttressed by figures that are available at the Central Bank itself. We talked to members of the other sectors and there is also no excess liquidity there. And so the question that arises is: where is all that excess liquidity that the Central Bank is trying to mop up through the sale of treasury bills? (The government) is trying to reduce credit, trying to reduce money supply, trying to reduce whatever is coming to available from a financial system that is already very dry.

The consequences of that could be quite drastic, not only for the banks but also for the business community. If the banks are "very dry," the system becomes very fragile. It is like a machine that does not have any oil in it. When the

oil runs out, the machine is kept running without lubrication, some parts of that machine — some parts of the system — will just break down. And we have seen that already — the way the savings banks have been severely affected; the investment houses, for all practical purposes, are not operating; a number of commercial banks are in trouble. How much longer will the situation be made to last? All this for what? To try to reduce liquidity that does not seem to exist. Certainly not in the commercial banking system, not in the business community and not in other parts of the financial system. So I do not know where that excess liquidity is.

VERITAS: You don't have any idea at all where all this excess liquidity is?

ESTANISLAO: That's what we have been asking. Where is all that

excess money that they are trying to mop up? As I said the consequences of the situation can be quite drastic. If we (the banks) can't provide financing to the business community, it can't go very far. Businesses need working capital and with the very high rates of inflation, their requirements for working capital would even be greater. If you are operating with an inflation rate of 50-60 per cent, that means your requirements for working capital would be increasing by as much. But by how much is the government increasing money supply or available financing? (The government) is actually cutting it down. The economy really requires so much more capital that is not being supplied.

VERITAS: What economic theory is behind this government action, the mopping up of excess liquidity?

ESTANISLAO: The economic theory is that there is such a high level of inflation and, therefore, according to standard economic theories there must be some excess money that is fuelling that inflation. Therefore, since we have to reduce the level of inflation, we will have to reduce the level of money — that is mopping up the excess liquidity. That is the economic theory. But

where did this inflation come from, in the first place? It certainly did not come from excess liquidity. It came from devaluation and other causes which have been dictated by policies and the decisions made (by the government).

VERITAS: Why does the inflation rate keep going up when there is no more excess liquidity?

ESTANISLAO: If you start out with a rate that is 11 pesos to 1 dollar and the black market rate is anywhere from 20 to 21 pesos to one dollar, you can imagine how much inflation there is for all imported commodities, peso wise. When you sell these commodities that have import components then naturally the rate of inflation would be very high. The maker of shirts who used to get his dollar at 21 to 1 now has to sell his shirts at a much higher price.

VERITAS: Now that they have successfully mopped up the excess liquidity, what should be the next step to solve the problem confronting banks and the entire financial sector?

ESTANISLAO: That has to be synchronized policy. First, we have to bring down the level of inflation dramatically. If the government has to increase the exchange rate again, it

cannot be easily done unless the government takes very drastic actions. Those drastic actions involve measures that are going to be quite uncomfortable for the Philippine government. The government must reduce taxes which, instead, it is increasing. Second, the government must reduce tariff rates which have become very high. Our very high tariff rates have made Philippine industry become very uncompetitive.

If the government is willing to do that, it means a willingness on its part to reduce quite a lot of government fat. It means a reduction in government spending, it means cutting down on all sorts of excesses. But the question to ask is: Is the government willing to do all that? Can it do that? Will there be a political will to do all those things? Don't forget that ours is one of the highest taxed countries in the world — of course, with plenty of exceptions. But those exceptions are facets of crony capitalism that we are fighting against. But we have come to a point where we have overtaxed our people up to a level where even the government is very afraid of the low degree of compliance with tax rates.

Even with a policy of interest rates running higher than the inflation rate we may eventually

VERITAS: What can you say about President Marcos' statement that he is not worried anymore about any future devaluation because there is hardly any difference between the black market price for the dollar and the official rate?

ESTANISLAO: Well, you don't really get worried about certain things over which you have no choice. I guess if I have a choice then I'll get worried about it. But what we have seen at work is not a clean float but a dirty float. And in truth the government has devalued the peso, not floated it everytime it is announced that the peso will be floated.

VERITAS: And what are the consequences of a dirty float?

ESTANISLAO: Ordinarily, the dirty float is lower than what the market really dictates. It means (the government) is penalizing the exporters, the very people it is supposed to help. The exporters are not earning enough while importers keep on importing goods at prices lower than what they should actually pay for their imported goods or components. These are consequences of an artificial exchange rate which favors the importers and disfavors the exporters. And so again we have the Philippines flunking a very basic problem that has confronted it since 1949. Why don't we for once change our policies. Instead of overvaluing the peso, let's

under-value it. And we will see very beneficial results.

VERITAS: But would such move be politically popular?

ESTANISLAO: It would be once the consequences are there. And the consequences would be faster growth because the export sector would grow faster. We will all have more money. This is what happened to Korea, Taiwan and Singapore.

VERITAS: But if we change our policies favoring exporters, what about our bad experience with many of our exporters who are dollar salters?

ESTANISLAO: But why are there dollar salters? Because the dollar according to Philippine policies is always better to keep, because we overvalue the peso and under-value the dollar. If we reverse that we will see what will happen under a different economic game.

VERITAS: But what would the exchange rate be if the peso were floated? Won't the peso go down to nightmarish levels?

ESTANISLAO: If it is a unifying rate, then I imagine it would be anywhere between 20 and 22 pesos (to the dollar). Right now with the import tax alone on foreign exchange we are already paying P19.80. And with the black market which is controlled by the "Binondo Central Bank" is anywhere between P20.30 to P20.40.

VERITAS: But the peso would continue to deteriorate.

ESTANISLAO: It would suffer gradually for as long as we are not willing to take measures that would really increase our exports. Tariff reductions and tax reductions would be the drastic actions.

VERITAS: Given the situation, do you think the president is getting the wrong advice?

ESTANISLAO: Many times the advisers propose, but the big man disposes.

VERITAS: So we go back to the same problem of leadership, but as Cardinal Sin himself said, Marcos is with us until 1987. But can we last till then?

ESTANISLAO: Well, last (we would) if you mean survive. We will survive but with so much less national dignity; with so much less national cohesion and with so many national opportunities missed. Forget about growth, forget about development for a while and we go several steps backwards. But survive we will.

VERITAS: So you don't see the economy recovering in the near future?

ESTANISLAO: In the near future, there is no way. For as long as the same policies are at work, we are all reduced to praying. Seriously now, the task of every Filipino now is to make sure that the pro-

cess of change and transformation that is going on is continued. Because I think we are fighting for the soul and mind of the nation.

Old-style politics was the politics of personalities. The new politics involve the question of national leadership, what is it that we really want to achieve and in what way can we achieve them? There are those who want to try extreme nationalism and there are those who think greater internationalism is the answer. These are basic issues we have to resolve not just on a popular level. First we have to think through about the consequences of whatever choice we make. If we don't think through our choices we may just slip back to the old politics of personalities and that to me is very dangerous.

VERITAS: A statement made by Eva Kallaw comes to mind. When asked about what she will do about the economy if she becomes president one day she answered that she will do nothing about it for she deems that the task of unifying our fragmented peo-

ple is more important. She said the president after her can worry about the economy.

ESTANISLAO: It is impossible to separate economics from politics. There can be no unity on a political level unless there is an economic basis for the sense of unity. A nation that is in an economic crisis cannot be united unless a very definite goal and a credible leadership is there to lead the people to that goal. I don't think that there could be any disagreement now as to what that goal is, which is economic stability.

VERITAS: So you're saying she's wrong.

ESTANISLAO: Yes, she's wrong. Because the economy cannot be left alone without any positive decisions taken. I don't think any president can afford not to take any clear-cut decisions about the economy. Because economic problems will not run away. You cannot talk them away like political problems. Economic problems are real because they deal with facts. You see politics is the realm of dreams while economics is in the realm of facts.

THAILAND: ECONOMIC COUNTER TRADE WITH USSR

Business WEEK (AST in English 23 Sep 84 p 6

INTERVIEW WITH Bangkok Bank President Chatri Sophonpanich by Sunissa Janyong

THAI:

Q Mr Chatri, you have just returned from leading a group of businessmen to visit Russia. What made you decide to go to Russia? To make Russia the focus of your first trade mission?

A It was really quite simple. I went to Russia at the invitation of Mr G.K. Gerasimov, Russia's Deputy Minister in Foreign Trade in charge of the Asian region. Mr Gerasimov visited Thailand, and when he left he invited me to visit Russia (and he urged that I would probably find something to bring back to Thailand by way of purchases).

It was from this simple beginning that I decided to visit Russia with Mr Sawang Luchathum, the current Chairman of the Metro Group. In fact, it was Mr Sawang who made all the contacts before I went to Russia.

A bit little idea as to what we will negotiate over or sell to the Russians. Now that I have visited Russia, however, and met and talked to the people there, I will certainly go back to that country with a lot of opportunity ideas — and if the Russians really buy our products according to the price level agreed on they stated.

The credit for the success of this first visit goes to Mr Sawang and to the Metro Group Trade Commission who went along with us and was proved to be very helpful in making us were in Russia.

■ So this mission to Russia was not a Bangkok Bank trade mission as such, but a trade mission organised by Mr Sawang. Is that right?

Yes, but if it had been a Bangkok Bank mission, we would have invited more of our customers to go along with us.

The fact is that Mr Sawang was the person who had the contacts with the Russians through his various businesses. For example, he is an ASEAN representative in chartering Russian ships to carry various commodities such as rice to the Middle East. I understand that Mr Sawang doesn't pay cash for these ships but enters a counter-trade agreement with the Russians whereby he gets the ships and they get various Thai products.

At the same time, Mr Sawang had sold maize to Russia in the past, but unfortunately, there was a quality problem.

However, Mr Sawang felt that it should be possible for Thailand to sell maize to Russia again, as well as to sell it tobacco, piglets and other Thai goods, which is why he invited me to go along with him on this trip to Russia.

■ I believe that on your return to Bangkok, you announced that Russia had agreed to buy garments, maize and tobacco pellets from Thailand under a counter-trade agreement. What

*kind of industry and quality that
about and when one knows where
to take place.*

What John Lewis, executive director of the American Farm Bureau, says is important. With the new money to buy machinery, houses, fences etc. from the whole lot, and the new wood and some better farm buildings, a country family home, there would be no more just farm improvements to buy, at least, the farm would be a good one to live in.

Despite this, I believe that the state is likely to find that the new money from the 1980s is not to meet the needs of the farm, and if so, it will be a great disappointment to the whole country.

When the money is not used, there is a question of what to do for the 1980s. The money is not to be used for 80 million worth of equipment. There is a great need, for it is not so much as the quality of the product. What is the quality of the product?

As the money is not used, it is not to be used for the 1980s. The money is not to be used for the 1980s. The money is not to be used for the 1980s. The money is not to be used for the 1980s.

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All these questions are to be asked in the 1980s.

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I believe that the Russians will be satisfied with the trial shipment of tapioca that we will be shipping to them shortly, for Mr Sawang's initiative in mixing vegetable oil with the hard tapioca pellets will solve a number of problems.

For one thing, the vegetable oil will help overcome the pollution problem, for even though the tapioca pellets might still disintegrate to a certain extent, the vegetable oil will bind it all together.

At the same time, this vegetable oil not only increases the protein content of the tapioca by 3%, but it also provides a higher fat content to the feed. This is something that the Russians are interested in getting.

When we told the Russian officials at the Harbour Department and the Procurement Ministry of this, they all agreed that Thailand should be given the opportunity to send a trial shipment of tapioca into the country.

If all goes well, they have said, they will open their doors to this Thai export.

■ *Perhaps I'm being sceptical, but what makes your agreement with the Russians different from the so-called agreements we've had with them before? After all, I still remember the agreements that Mr Tanachai Khambhato was supposed to have signed when he was Commerce Minister, as well as the agreements signed by other official delegations to Russia. Yet nothing ever came of them. So, why should these agreements be "real" when the others weren't?*

In answer to that, let me tell you what Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Grishin said to me.

He said that in the past, the people who went to Russia tended to talk of concepts, of policies. Where our group was concerned, he said, things were different. The talk was straightforward business talk, for we were in the position to make offers, to negotiate on what we could or could not do, etc.

We could also do things no official trade mission could ever do. For example, when we were negotiating with the Russians over the

tapioca pellets, we could see that the Russians were somewhat doubtful as to whether we could really avoid the pollution problems, whether the product would make good animal feed etc.

So, we told them that we would ship them 5,000 tons on a trial basis and that they could forget about payment for the moment. We said that when the tapioca arrived, they could test it out, and if it proved to be satisfactory, then they could pay us the market price for it.

If they were dissatisfied with the tapioca in anyway, then they could pay us as much, or as little, as they wish and we wouldn't say anything more about it.

I think it was this straight talk which appealed to the Russians, for Mr Grishin responded to our challenge by saying that if the trial shipment was what we said it would be, then he would sign a contract to buy more tapioca from us when he visits Thailand on January 18 next year. If it isn't what they wanted, then he will come to Thailand just as a tourist!

■ *What you are saying then is that your mission, being a private one, was probably able to do more than an official mission since you could act in a more flexible manner. Is that right?*

I don't want to make any comment on official missions since they really have nothing to do with me.

Where our mission was concerned, however, we were able to make decisions on the spot. At the same time, Mr Grishin has been to Thailand many times, so we know him, and he knew us. As it turned out, Mr Grishin was of great help to us, as was the Thai Ambassador to Moscow.

These factors helped make our agreements "real" agreements right from the start. It is true that these "principles of agreement" which were signed are subject to various conditions, so that if we do not meet the conditions, then the agreements are null and void.

But, since these conditions concern the things I've mentioned before — things such as quality, pollution, etc — we are not concerned, for we believe that we can meet the conditions set.

I am very hopeful that not only will the agreements be met, but that they will lead to the door opening for more Thai products — tobacco perhaps, or sugar.

What is of the utmost importance, however, is that we have to have strict quality control over our products if we want to continue selling to Russia, for the poor quality of our goods was something they did complain about greatly.

■ *Now that you have been to Russia and met their trade officials there, what are your views concerning Thai trade with Russia?*

My impressions were very positive ones, for it seemed to me that the Russian officials were interested in trading with us and willing to negotiate over various trade matters.

What was of great concern to them, however, was the matter of quality control. They repeated over and over again that if Thailand is serious about trading with Russia, then it must make sure that the quality of the various products are up to standard. The Russia officials also said that if there is to be more trade with Thailand, then Thai officials must take steps to see that Thai exporters abide by their contracts.

Apparently, they had suffered in the past from some exporters not honouring their contracts, so that they are very wary about this. They mentioned buying Thai sugar — not directly, but through brokers. What they received, however, was very little sugar but a lot of other things mixed in it! In fact, they joked that they couldn't find the sugar in the sugar for all the sand and other things in it!

They indicated that they were willing to buy more from Thailand — and directly too — so long as we can ensure the quality of the goods. I believe that if we can do this, then there should be no reason why we can't increase our trade with Russia.

I have met them and negotiated with them, and I believe they would like to enter long-term contracts with us. I also believe that if we can ensure the quality of our goods, they will do so.

■ *You mentioned earlier that the trade mission to Russia was not really a Bangkok Bank trade mission as such. Does this mean that the Bangkok Bank is planning to organise and take trade missions overseas in the future?*

Yes. In fact, we are thinking of taking a trade mission made up of various Bangkok Bank customers to Africa in January next year. We haven't made a final decision as to just what countries we are to visit, for we are still studying what each of the countries wants to buy, and whether we can meet their needs.

We feel that it is necessary to do all the preliminary planning before we leave Thailand, for it isn't much use just picking a country at random only to find at a later stage that that country doesn't want to buy anything we've got! After all, we want to take trade missions to foreign countries, not tour groups!

We, at the Bangkok Bank, want to support the Government's policy of promoting exports, which is why we are now studying what commodities are available for exports, where new markets are needed etc.

For example, we know that we have to look for new markets for tapioca, but if the indications so far this year are correct, we are going to have to look for new markets for rice as well. There is going to be a lot of rice available next year, for Indonesia, Burma and even Vietnam will not be in the market for our rice.

We feel that efforts need to be made now to find new markets, for it might not be easy to do so in the future. And, since the Bangkok Bank is no longer a "Saphanaphum" institution but a "national institution," we have to do our bit towards meeting this goal.

THANK YOU, MR CHATRI.

THAI-KOREAN TRADE EXPANSION SOUGHT

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Sep 84 pp 17, 19

[Text]

THAILAND and South Korea, announcing their joint efforts to achieve bilateral trade target of US\$1,000 million by 1988, agreed on a number of measures to intensify the expansion of trade including diversion of trade from sources which enjoy large surplus in transactions with the two countries.

In a joint communique after the two-day meeting of the 7th Thailand-Korea Trade Ministers Meeting, the two countries also agreed to promote trade and economic cooperation between their private sectors.

Thailand was led by Commerce Minister Kosol Krairiksh while South Korea was represented by Trade and Industry Minister Kum Jin Ho. The negotiations were far different from the talks Thailand had with Japan in July when the two sides failed to reach any concrete agreement.

Kosol and Kum showed deep concern at the continuing protectionist trend in the developed countries. They stressed the increasing importance of bilateral cooperation, particularly between developing countries, as a way of preserving and protecting the free and open world trade system.

The joint communique said both the ministers noted that Thai and Korean economies are emerging from the effects of the recent prolonged world economic recession and expressed confidence that the underlying long-term trend of trade expansion, which has become apparent, will continue.

Though the joint communique did not mention any particular countries which enjoy surplus in trade with them by name, it was obvious that they meant Japan whose trade surplus with Thailand was nearly 40,000 million baht last year.

Thailand wants increased exports to Korea of tapioca, maize, natural rubber, beans, tin, coffee, gypsum, jewelry and precious stones, canned pineapple, and ethyl alcohol.

The Korean side, in turn, proposed that Thailand expand imports of its products such as iron and steel products, electric and electronic products, ships, telecommunications equipment, machine tools, rolling stocks and fertilizer.

The two agreed to consider tariff, reduction on specific items of respective export interest, it said. They further agreed to the renewal of the present countertrade arrangement until 1987.

On economic cooperation, the two ministers discussed the participation of the Korean private sector in various projects under the Fifth Plan. Thailand particularly welcomes Korean involvement in the development of the Eastern Seaboard and other projects such as integrated steel plants, shipbuilding and repairing facilities, ethylene production, and industrial estate construction.

They agreed to expedite the earliest conclusion of an Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement as well as to provide appropriate assistance to existing joint ventures where necessary.

The two ministers further agreed to seek early conclusion of the Maritime Transport Agree-

ment between the two countries. The joint communique said the Thai delegation concurred in the view that favourable consideration should be accorded to the Korean bidders in Thailand's international tenders.

To further promote trade and economic cooperation they agreed to facilitate the establishment of individual business representative centres of each country in the other.

The Thai side agreed to request authorities concerned to give Korean representative offices as much benefit as possible under the relevant laws and regulations.

Kosol said after the meeting that he was satisfied with the straightforward manner shown by the Korean delegation during the negotiations. "If the atmosphere remains unchanged, I expect no problem in reaching the US\$1 billion target in 1988," he added.

"They were frank. When we requested them to buy more natural rubber, they accepted, saying that auto production will increase next year. When we asked them to buy more gems and jewelry, they rejected, saying that they don't want their people to be extravagant in spending," Kosol pointed out.

He said the two countries will divert their respective trade from Japan which enjoys large surplus in trade with Thailand and South Korea.

Korea, which bought some Thai products through third countries, promised to have direct imports from Thailand in the future. "They said they will definitely buy more gypsum and will study the quality of Thai marble whether it is as good as Italian marble."

Kosol said South Korea agreed to ease restrictions on imports of various products up to 95% in 1987.

South Korea also agreed to consider buying more Thai maize by reducing supplies from the United States. Thailand offered to sell 200,000 tons. Kosol expressed confidence that this deal will go through.

The Thai and Korean private sectors held separate negotiations. The Korean side complained about Thai restrictive visa regulations which were a serious problem for Korean executives.

Kosol affirmed that he would bring up this issue for talks with authorities concerned.

In his opening speech, Commerce Minister Kosol Krairiksh expressed satisfaction over rapid growth in the bilateral trade which increased eight-fold in the past decade from US\$ 34.4 million in 1973 to US\$290.4 million last year.

Kosol said, however, that the Thai side has to be realistic about the fact that the Thai export of jewelry are too high while import measures imposed on canned pineapple, tapaca products including chips, and flour and pens and jewelry are too restrictive.

He also urged his Korean counterpart to consider transfer of technology to Thailand through investment and other joint economic undertakings.

President of the Board of Trade Thailand, Dr Somphon Sussangkarn said although Korean investment in Thailand is still limited and confined to only 10 projects at present, he was confident that if businessmen or entrepreneurs of both countries were to join hands in boosting investments in the development of industrial projects under the Fifth Plan, more opportunities and potentials abound. K.-Thai investment cooperation will surely grow from strength to strength and be a vast improvement from what it is today.

President of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Soo Chang Chung said the world trade now is beset by the high protectionism exercised by advanced countries as well as some developing nations. "It is very important that the business relationship between Thailand and South Korea should be reviewed to overcome this kind of unfavourable international economic environment."

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

President of the Thai Contractors Association, Mana Karnasuta suggested that cooperation of Thailand and South Korea in construction can be grouped into three main areas: joint ventureship in Thailand, sub-contract works in third countries and technical cooperation in internship by setting up a training centre for Thai construction workers at different levels.

He pointed out to the Korean side that Thai contractors are aware of their limitations and that they are not yet ready to compete in overseas construction work with developed nations.

But Thailand is second to none in terms of human resources, and especially Thai construction workers have a great potential to become favourite 'sons' of foreign employers working in this region, Mana said.

Chairman of the Association of Foreign Trading Agents of Korea, Mr Earl-Shik Yong pointed out that Korean contractors have completed 11 projects totalling US\$63 million in Thailand since Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co Ltd won the Pattani-Narathiwat Highway construction contract of US\$5.2 million for the first time in 1965.

He said Korean overseas construction contractors have been awarded US\$71.8 billion contracts in all from 35 countries as of the end of July this year, and Korean companies expected that bilateral relations between the two countries will be further promoted in the construction field.

Yong said Korean firms have employed a total of 20,526 skilled Thai labourers in construction project sites as of the end of June 1984 in foreign countries including the Middle East.

This employment figure accounts for 40% of the total workforce that Korean companies have hired from third countries, he said.

"The current employment of skilled Thai labourers is likely to increase further in the future. And we believe that participation of Thai labour force in overseas construction sites of Korean contractors will produce beneficial effects of expediting construction technology transfer to Thailand and of supporting the training programmes of skilled manpower," Yong said.

He suggested that construction firms of the two countries participate jointly in the construction markets not only of Thailand but in third countries on the basis of the spirit of mutual cooperation.

He said Korean overseas construction contractors expect to take an active part in several projects planned for the Eastern Seaboard.

CSQ: 4200/80

KOREAN TECHNOLOGY, MARKET VENTURE URGED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Sep 84 p 27

[Text]

SOUTH Korea has the potential to become the most important Asian trade partner given its traditional good relations with Thailand, a senior official said yesterday.

Kamthorn Udomritruj, Thai Ambassador to South Korea said the latter has the purchasing power and technology that can be beneficial to Thailand. "At the same time, Thailand can offer its agricultural products such as maize, tapioca and natural rubber to South Korea," he said.

The ambassador said that Thai private sector should work harder to get acquainted with the Korean market and its consumers. "The private sector here must take more initiatives and visit Korea more frequently," he added.

Despite the traditional ties between the two countries, the bilateral trade is still small in comparison with other Asian countries. "Thailand is the smallest trading partner of South Korea among ASEAN," Kamthorn said.

Last week, Thailand and South Korea announced their joint efforts to achieve bilateral trade target of US\$1,000 million by 1988. Both countries agreed on a number of measures to speed up the expansion of trade.

"Thailand likes to see Korea buy less from countries which enjoy a surplus and buy more from countries which suffer from trade deficit," the ambassador said.

He said when he returned to South Korea he would meet with Korean leaders to follow up the recent Thai-South Korean trade talks.

"Thailand will also invite Deputy Prime Minister Shin Byong-Hyun to visit this country," he said.

He said he would also invite the South Korean private sector to invest in Eastern Seaboard project and other joint ventures in third countries. "We need to improve knowledge of each country, and personal contact which will finally facilitate the trading process," he said.

The ambassador was optimistic that Korea would reduce its 20 per cent tax imposed on tapioca to allow South Korean businessmen to import more Thai tapioca pellets.

South Korea's trade relations with Thailand have a lot of room to improve if the private sector of each country is in touch and visit each other on regular basis, he said.

Kamthorn, who is flying to Seoul today, said that South Korea is going to host both the Asian and Olympic Games, which could be a big market for consumer goods and Thailand wants to be part of it.

The ambassador, who is also the commercial counselor, said that he would like to see young Thai vocational students receive training in South Korea. "It would be wonderful because South Korea's success and its technological progress is one of the world's most exemplary cases," he said.

THAILAND

PREM POLICE TRAVELER ON PREM'S HABITS, OTHER AIDES

Ref: BU A-1007 in Thai 13-19 Sep 84 pp 14-19

(C. Interview: Police Lieutenant M.L. Kitabodi Prawit, a police aide to Prem's Police Traveler; date and place not specified)

(Thai: [unclear] How did you manage to get the position of aide to Prime Minister Prem?)

(Answer) He asked for me; the Police Department did not send me. The prime minister is allowed to have a number of police officials to protect him. He knew me personally and so he asked for me. The first person to serve here was Phi Pot, Police Captain Khachonsak. Before Phi Pot was serving at the Government House, the prime minister saw me. He was a hard worker and so he requested that he be transferred to serve him. The second person was Phi To, Police Lieutenant Phonbun. Phi To's father was in the same class as the prime minister. Previously, Phi To worked with the Border Patrol Police. The prime minister put in a request for him, too. I came to work for the prime minister in October 1983. When I went to do flood-control work, the prime minister asked me to go with him when he went to inspect things. I was close to Phi Pot and Phi To, his aides. The prime minister asked what I had studied and what courses I had completed. He has known me ever since I was a child. And so he asked that I become an aide, too. He probably feels that since I just graduated and have knowledge, I can be of help to him. And so he requested me.

(Question) What are the duties of a police aide?

(Answer) Police aides have several objectives. We do everything possible to ensure the safety of our chief and to make things convenient for him. This includes trying to make him feel good. These are our main aims. But it's not easy to keep a person feeling happy. Take security, for example. There are various units with which we coordinate things. For example, when he takes a trip, we have to inform people. Sometimes an advance unit is sent ahead prior to his arrival or we raise the information to prepare the route in accord with his itinerary. If he is scheduled to arrive at a certain time, we have to see to it that he arrives on time. Sometimes, we have to facilitate things.

We do many things. As for personal matters, whenever he wants us to do something, he sends for us, and we carry out the personal tasks for him. For example, we go purchase items for him and do other such tasks. It can be said that we are like children in the house.

For example, sometimes he asks Pot to go do something for him and Pot does so. In the evening, we keep him company. We chat with him and occasionally watch television if there is a channel. But we don't watch television very much. In the evening, we frequently go jogging with him.

[Question] What does Prime Minister Prem do for physical exercise?

[Answer] He jogs. He jogs daily. He jogs when he is in good health. On days that he is free, he goes jogging around (Vientiane). He jogs for about 10 minutes or about 1 km. He jogs around his house. We run with him to keep him company. After he completes his run, he rests in front of his house, and we chat with him. He rests in front of his house in the evening after his run. We try to chat with him about various things of little consequence to make him feel better and to relax him.

He is a very tense person. He works hard and we try to lighten (tense). We talk to him about various things. He is 64 years old.

[Question] The prime minister is a vigorous person, isn't he?

[Answer] Definitely. Otherwise, how could he go jogging? He is 64 years old but he is still able to run a kilometer every day. That's a long distance. But he has not been feeling very well recently and so the doctor has ordered him not to go jogging. He walks for exercise.

[Question] Do his aides have to sleep at his house?

[Answer] No. Phi Pot and the other police officers do stay at his house. But since my house is near St. Jean (Prem's house), I go home at night. Occasionally, I stay at his house. He doesn't have any. As long as we do our jobs properly, it doesn't matter. You'll find that right?

[Question] When he has coffee, does someone serve him?

[Answer] Yes. That is one of our duties. Normally, in the morning after he gets up, if he has no duties, we serve him.

[Question] What is the daily life of an aide like?

[Answer] In the morning, we go together to Si Jiao and ride with him to the Government House. We arrive at the Government House at 0900 or 0930 hours. Sometimes, we meet at the Government House and accompany him from there. When he goes into his office, we wait in front of his office to carry out tasks and answer the telephone. Sometimes, if someone comes to see him, we make an appointment. If someone makes a complaint, we help handle the matter. We stay there all the time. Things vary at noon. He may eat at the Government House. Sometimes, if there is some task to do, he eats outside. But normally, we wait at the Government House.

[Question] Do you eat with him?

[Answer] No. The prime minister eats alone. He is a person who likes to be alone. I will tell you about this. Normally, he gets up, gets dressed and goes to work. Whenever there is some work to do, such as a complaint to handle, we take care of things. That is, whenever it is just a minor matter that we can handle, we go ahead and handle it for him. At noon, while he is eating, we wait in front of his office. If he is attending a conference, we wait in front of the conference room. In the evening when he returns to his house, we go with him, if he doesn't have some function to attend. If he does, he attends that function and we accompany him. On returning home, he usually rests a moment and then changes into his jinning outfit. Around 1700 hours he comes out to go shopping. After shopping, he sits in front of his house. Sometimes, he watches us play soccer or takes us to the park. While we play sports, he sits and watches to follow the day's situation. Sometimes he sits and chats with us. Then, around 1800 or 1830 hours, he goes inside. After he goes inside, we are free to do what we want. Because in principle, we don't have any free time. But when he goes inside, we are free. I usually go home. The others, who stay at his house, take care of personal matters. But there must always be someone in Shi Phairot's room to answer the telephone, make telephone calls and run errands when the prime minister is working. We take turns standing watch. Shi Phairot's room is on a separate floor of the house. When the prime minister wakes something up, he comes downstairs and asks for help. Then, there must always be someone there. If Phairot is not there, someone else must be there to help the prime minister. I sometimes stand duty there, too, but normally, when the prime minister goes inside, we are free to do what we want. We go our separate ways on personal business. Normally, we are treated like this.

[Question] When he goes inside his house, are you allowed to enter his rooms?

[Answer] There aren't any areas that are off-limits. But when we enter the house, he seldom calls us again, and we don't want to disturb him. He seems to have time to himself. He seems to be around 55 or 60 years old. From 1800 hours until he goes to bed, he watches television.

or does various other things until about 2230 hours. He eats dinner about 1930 hours. He eats alone. After dinner, he does some work until 2230 hours.

[Question] Have you ever joined him for dinner?

[Answer] No. Never. He eats alone. Should he eat with someone? He regards us as children and so he doesn't invite us to eat with him. He eats alone. That is his habit. He is like a monk. He is content with what he has. He lives alone like a monk. His life is very lonely. He doesn't have any children or grandchildren. In the evening, his pleasure comes from exercising and sitting and relaxing.

[Question] Does he have any pets?

[Answer] No. He doesn't have any. But other people at Si Sao do have some pets. But the prime minister doesn't have any.

[Question] What does he do for relaxation?

[Answer] He listens to music, both Thai and international music. He listens to a variety of music. He listens to both Thai and Western songs. Sometimes he has music on while doing other things.

[Question] Does he read every newspaper?

[Answer] No. He reads some of the newspapers. But he does not have much confidence in the information gained from the newspapers. He tries to get at the facts.

[Question] In your personal view, what is his life like?

[Answer] He leads a very lonely life. He doesn't have much to do with his relatives. He goes to work in the morning and returns home and exercises in the evening. In the late evening, he does some more work at home. He has a lot of work to do and gets tense from all the work. He is the prime minister and so he has to concentrate on his work. He doesn't have much personal happiness. He has dedicated his life to his work, to the country and to the monarchy. He has great respect for the monarchy, and he is very sincere about serving the country. I would not want to be in his place because he has so little time for himself. He has to do this and that. He is always busy. People come to see him. He has to go open many projects. On weekends, he usually goes to the provinces. Sometimes I go with him. But I did not go with him on his trip to the north. Usually, very few people go with him since he wants to cut expenses.

[Question] How does he cut back on expenses?

[Answer] He is not stingy. But he is not an extravagant person. He saves the government's money in every way possible. For example, take the matter of personal security guards. The legislation on Maintaining National Security provides for security guards. But he takes only two men. Very few people accompany him. It depends on the task. Altogether there are about 111 guards. Sometimes, he takes three men along. It depends on the travel expenses. The money must come from the budget and he does not like to spend the money. He is a very frugal person when it comes to spending money on various things.

[Question] What are his favorite foods?

[Answer] Ordinary Thai foods. Simple foods. Sometimes he has noodle soup.

[Question] Normally, who accompanies him when he goes into the provinces?

[Answer] The others do. When he goes to a distant province, the others go. For me, it's like a day off. Because with such work, we never have a day off. We don't rest on the weekends. There is a lot of work to do. When he goes into the provinces, I don't accompany him and so it's like a day off.

[Question] Do his relatives come to visit him often?

[Answer] Yes, he is from Chiangmai. But he has a home at Pak Chong. That is his real home. I went there once. It's a small place. The house is small and quite ordinary. If you saw his situation, you would know that he doesn't have anything. He has a small car and a small home. He is very content with what he has. He does not have many guests. He doesn't even meet at all.

[Question] Have your views of the prime minister changed since coming into close contact with him?

[Answer] Not much. My view of him hasn't changed. He is a person who is worthy of respect. Before I became a police aide, I thought he was an aloof, unapproachable and honest person. After I started working with him, I tried to respect him even more. The more I see of him, the prouder I become at having a chance to serve and work with him. I prefer to say "Lord of the Land" rather than "the prime minister" because I think that General Prem is worthy of great respect. As for living like this, people on the outside see us living with him, and they might think that we are not like other people. At least this provides us with some "protection" since we are near a person worthy of great respect. Whatever they see, they have great faith in the minority. This is something to be very proud of.

[Question] Concerning the personality or capabilities of the prime minister, is there something about him that you can use as a model in future work?

[Answer] We don't have to follow him exactly. The important thing is that in carrying out his tasks, he has a plan. He always has a plan before he starts to do something. Regardless of the task, he always has a plan. They say that this is something you learn when you come to work for him. Before he does anything, he will consider things carefully before he acts. He always considers things carefully before saying anything. But talk is not the only thing. Regardless of what it is, we sometimes encounter difficulties and let our emotions get the best of us. If we stay calm, we will be all right. But if we get angry, we will not be able to control ourselves. And when that happens, we will forget to think before we act.

From what I have observed of the prime minister, regardless of the situation, he always thinks first. It may be that he is a calm person and so he has the ability to think before he acts regardless of his mood. The work that he does and that he thinks about a lot is work to benefit the throne and the nation. I think this is a very good thing. Very few people can do this.

[Question] Normally, he talks very little, isn't that right?

[Answer] Yes, it is. That is his personality. He normally talks very little. That's the way he is. Some people talk a lot while others are quiet. He is a person who likes to think. We can say that he is a reflective person.

[Question] If his term as prime minister expired or something else happened, do you think you would stay with him?

[Answer] As for my work, I am a faithful person and so regardless of what he does, if I have an opportunity I will continue to serve him. I trust and respect him. But because of my position, I would have to return to my regular duties. But if I had a chance, I would serve him. For example, in my spare time, I would frequently go to visit him.

[Question] What is your personal view of Thai politics?

[Answer] I don't want to discuss politics since I am still young. I am still too young to criticize anything. I don't have enough experience to say what is good and what is bad. I am still too young to discuss this. I can't comment on the political activities engaged in by Thai politicians. I studied public administration and don't have much knowledge about politics. I don't feel knowledgeable enough to comment on this.

[Question] What is your view on the work done by the MPs?

[Answer] If they like or don't like someone, that is their right. The matter of appropriateness depends on the person. For example, a person with a particular viewpoint may view something as good while

we may feel that it is not good. There is nothing that can be used as a measure. People are different. This is a matter of individuals and their rights.

[Question] What is your view on the bureaucracy's administration of the country?

[Answer] I can say a few things about this. From what I have studied, Westerners feel that the Thai bureaucracy is outdated with respect to personnel administration, policy and decentralization of power in administration. For example, at present, government units are still concentrated in one place, that is, Bangkok. They say that Thailand is like a person with a huge head and a small body. We can't spread the work around evenly. People who enter government service aren't sufficiently qualified. Another criticism leveled by Westerners is that Thai units overlap each other and that there is an overlapping of responsibilities. This is very wasteful and wastes time, too. I think that education is the key to building a good democratic form of administration. This is a long-term task. In changing people, education must be used to help develop their minds.

[Question] Concerning the fact that General Prem has been sick, how is he now?

[Answer] He has recovered. But he is still not as strong as he was. As reported in the press, he went to the United States on the 14th for an examination. I did not accompany him. He wanted to save money and so took only a few people. Phi Phairot accompanied him. Police Lieutenant Phanbun and Lieutenant Kritsatha went, too. Altogether, nine people went and that includes the prime minister and his doctor. Dr Chawin (Powidapha) went, too. I'm not sure how long he will be gone. It depends. While he is gone, I have some free time.

[Question] How has your personal life changed since you came to work for the prime minister?

[Answer] My life changes constantly. When a person's environment changes, he will change, too. But my faith in him has not changed.

[Question] Do you prefer working at the Police Fire Brigade Division or being a police aide to the prime minister?

[Answer] The two jobs are quite different. This is a good job, but it is very tiring. It's an exhausting job. I don't have much free time; I don't have much time for other people. I don't even have time for myself. But it's work that we can be proud of. I am proud of having a chance to build a name for my family. As for working at the Fire Brigade Division, that is ordinary police work.

[Question] Has the prime minister ever discussed politics with you?

[Answer] He has advisers. He meets with his advisers and discusses things with them. We are not involved. He is not a talkative person. Sometimes, we know that he is depressed about something. But he doesn't say anything. We try not to disturb him.

[Question] Have you ever talked with General Athit?

[Answer] No. He frequently comes to see the prime minister. When the prime minister was ill, he came by himself. He respects the prime minister. They have worked together for a long time. The reports [of conflicts between them] are just rumors.

[Question] You have recently been promoted. Will you have the prime minister pin your insignia of rank on you?

[Answer] Yes. We should have someone whom we respect do that, shouldn't we? We might do this. When he returns from the United States, we will have him do this. But I don't know when. We are here. But his schedule is uncertain. It depends. He has to be examined there. He may stay for 2 weeks or a month.

[Question] Do you call him Prime Minister Prem?

[Answer] We all call him "Uncle." I think that is nice. It gives us a feeling of working together as a family. But at home, we serve him at certain times only. In the evening, when he goes inside, we are free to do what we want. He has his own servants who serve him at home. They have served him for a long time now.

[Question] How many military aides does he have?

[Answer] It's like this. He has only one aide. But the prime minister holds two positions. That is, he is both prime minister and minister of defense. And so he has two aides. In his position as prime minister, his aide is Lieutenant Colonel Phairot Phanitsamai, who was recently promoted to colonel. In his position as minister of defense, his aide is Major General Chao Khongphunsin. His Ministry of Defense aide rarely goes anywhere. Normally, he stays at the ministry. But Lieutenant Colonel Phairot accompanies him frequently. And there are three other units--a police unit, a security unit and Royal Guards Unit 21, that is the queen's tigers military unit--that accompany him all the time, excluding the aides. The police unit is composed of myself and two others. The security unit is composed of four people who take turns two at a time. Royal Guards Unit 21 is composed of four people selected by the queen. All four don't always accompany him. If they have some other task, they don't go. It's not like the security team, whose members take turns accompanying him. Sometimes, he is accompanied by six or seven people.

Sometimes, he is accompanied by as many as 10 people. Those who accompany the prime minister are all commissioned military or police officers, including lieutenants, captains and majors. Thus, if all of us accompany him, it takes at least three cars, the prime minister's car and two others.

Personal background [on Lieutenant Kittiradi]: He was born on 9 December 1940, the Year of the Rat, at the Women's Hospital. He is the eldest son of Police Major General M.R.W. Chettachan Frawit, his nickname is Pot. His younger brother is Sublieutenant Supridi Frawit. The doctor who delivered him was Dr. Sam Phirongphuangkarn. He entered kindergarten at the Boon School. After completing Grade 2 there, he entered the Chulalongkorn Demonstration School, where he stayed until completing lower secondary school. He then went to attend the Army and Navy Academy in the United States. After graduating from that academy, he entered Pepperdine University in California.

He received a bachelor's degree in social psychology. He earned this degree in 3 years and then earned a master's degree in public administration in 10 months from the University of Southern California.

Just after graduating, he intended to go to work for the Ministry of Interior in accord with his field of study. But he passed the examination to become a police officer. He said he wanted to become a civil servant. He met Mr. Anan Asatakin, and they got to know each other. Mr. Anan has frequently given him advice. At present, Mr. Anan is the deputy undersecretary in the Ministry of Interior. When he first became a policeman, he served as a police private for approximately 2 months. He trained for about 3 months at Sam Phan. After completing his training he was appointed a police lieutenant. He has worked as a police officer since then.

He was recently promoted to police captain. The order has been issued but will not become official until October. He intends to wait until the prime minister returns and ask him to put on his new insignia of rank.

He earned his MA at the age of 21. He returned to Thailand in 1960. He thinks that he will be promoted somewhat faster than others because he is still young, but he cannot help thinking that something strange might happen to prevent this.

When he was first made a police officer, he was attached to the Correspondence Section at the Police Fire Brigade Division. The commander was Police Major General Thun Thammakorn. He had been there for only a short time when he was asked to go help with flood-control work with RABATT.

Chan Marathan last year. He helped with the election campaign work from about 1-4 months. Then in January, Prime Minister Prem reported that he be assigned as a police aide to the prime minister.

At present, there are three police aides to the prime minister. The other two are Police Captain Charbonnuk Ariangpakpachit and Police Lieutenant Puntana. There are also military aides.

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SURVEY SHOWS LITTLE INVOLVEMENT WITH BUDDHISM

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Anpa Santimatanedol]

[Text] Thai teenagers today are becoming removed from religion, are more prone to frequenting cinemas, massage parlours and discotheques, care far less about virginity in their marriage partners and are increasingly engaging in pre-marital sex according to a nationwide survey recently completed by Mahidol University.

In the survey, 5,000 teenagers aged 13 to 20 were asked questions ranging from religion to pre-marital sex and marriage.

The university's dean of the Public Health Faculty, Dr Theppanom Muangman, said the survey disclosed some unexpected but revealing facts.

For instance, the survey found a good percentage of Thai families in which the fathers are involved in extra-marital affairs. In the North, 10.5% of the teenagers said they have brothers or sisters born to a second or third mother. It's 9.7% in the Central Plains, 9.8% in the Northeast and the South and 8.2% in Bangkok.

Dr Theppanom said a survey of housewives conducted 10 years ago showed that only 5% of housewives knew that their husbands were involved in extra-marital affairs.

"The new survey shows that having more than one wife is still widely practised in our society," he said.

The dean said although 95% of the teenagers called themselves Buddhists, only 17% have been to temples or listened to sermons in the past year and only 20% recite Buddhist prayers.

Moreover, only 33% are actually involved in merit making.

"It can only be concluded that our teenagers today have been as far removed as ever from Buddhism and temples," Dr Theppanom said.

When asked what they do in their free time, about 80% said they go to cinemas while 35% said they frequent discotheques. As for the movies, they said Western films are preferred to Thai films, while Chinese films depicting martial arts and sword fighting are the second most popular.

One in every four male teenagers said they frequented brothels and massage parlours, and only 15% of these said they took precautions when going to such places. Dr Theppanom said this indicates the high risks of the youngsters contracting venereal diseases.

On the question of virginity in their marriage partners, 64% of the male respondents and 60% of the female respondents said that they cared about it.

Dr Theppanom said that the result is starkly different from that shown in a survey conducted only six or seven years ago, in which nearly all the respondents said that they deeply cared about virginity in their marriage partners. He noted that teenagers now condone pre-marital sex far more than in the past.

To find out the percentage of those involved in pre-marital sex among teenagers, they were asked if they had any close friends who had become pregnant before marriage. About 50% answered 'yes' and 26% of these said that their friends had resorted to abortion. Dr Theppanom said this showed that Thai teenagers have more inclination to become involved in pre-marital sex than ever before.

Asked what was the right age for marriage, most male respondents said 24 to 25 were the most suitable ages for marriage while the girls preferred 23 to 24 years. Asked what is needed for a successful marriage, the boys named good health and compatible attitudes as the most important ingredients, while the girls picked the type of occupation of their potential husband and right attitudes as the most important things.

Over 90% of the respondents considered the institution of marriage to be important. Some 78% of male respondents said they would help their wives in household chores once they were married. But, despite the promises, only about 44% of the married male teenagers actually helped out in the kitchen and looked after the children.

Most teenage girls neither drink nor smoke. But the survey showed that one in every four boys smokes and 41% drink alcohol occasionally.

Most respondents said they normally seek advice from parents or relatives on financial problems, but would prefer to talk to their close friends on matters concerning their love life.

PROBLEMS WITH SPLINTER GROUPS IN BUDDHISM

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Suporn Pornsrisuk]

[Text]

LAST month's gruesome murder case in Phetchaburi Province involving four junior monks and a senior monk has finally woken up the Education Ministry's Religious Affairs Department and galvanised it into action.

The four monks-turned-murderers, on being arrested, told police that they were ordered by Phra To, 70, head of an illegal Buddhist centre known as "Suk Niran," to kill a former monk for personal revenge.

When news of the senior monk being the mastermind behind the murder was reported in the newspapers, the Religious Affairs Department announced that it had ordered the closure of Suk Niran permanently.

The director general of the department, Chamluang Vuthichan, said that Suk Niran was known to have been operated illegally for more than 16 years.

How could such a thing happen? Does it mean that the Religious Affairs Department has turned a blind eye on Suk Niran after all these years, knowing full well that it has been operating illegally?

Ironically, Suk Niran is not the only illegal Buddhist centre in the country. Mr Chamluang revealed that at present there are at least 3,000 illegal religious centres all over Thailand.

What is perhaps more disturbing is that one never hears that any action has been taken against these places which operate behind a religious front.

It seems fair and may be true to say that not all of the illegally-operated centres are engaged in wrongdoing, but statistics show that an alarming number of cases involving immorality such as the mating of a monk with a woman has been reported in these places.

Why are these phoney centres allowed to proliferate and eat into the very core of our religion?

It may be too harsh to say that the Religious Affairs Department is to blame. After all, the officials of the department are also Buddhist laymen who hold the yellow robe in reverence and do not want to do anything that shows disrespect to it.

This sentiment, and the consequent desire not to interfere with monks in general, also seems to be widely shared among the local people in areas where the so-called Buddhist centres are located, otherwise these illegal establishments would not have been able to operate in the first place.

So the persons who are profiting from it are the crooks hidden under the robe.

According to Mr Virat Thirakul, who is attached to the Office of the Secretariat of the Education Ministry, this reverence for the yellow robe has made local people pay little attention to whether or not the place is set up legally as long as there are monks living there.

"And where the activities of those monks are concerned, if they behave outwardly according to the local peo-

ple's faith and belief, then it is usually tolerated."

It is undeniable that the Buddhist faith is believed in by many people in the country. Buddhism and monks are also very closely interrelated.

It is unfortunately, for some people or for some Buddhists, monks are only related to predicting lottery numbers, which is how far religious belief goes in their minds.

This does partly explain why illegally-operated Buddhist centres can continue to exist, especially in the provinces.

The Religious Affairs Department has at one time actually come out and attacked the monks who made a living by predicting lottery numbers. It even went as far as ordering provincial authorities to set up measures to prevent such a practice.

Alas, the order is never implemented properly and the practice remains widespread, even going strong among a large number of monks and a majority of Buddhists.

Why has the order failed to produce

any result? Because the people who

are the monks.

There are three

in the country.

as follows:

monks as Chao Khana Chanyawat (Provincial Chief Monk), Chao Khana Ungphut (District Chief Monk) and Chao Khana Tambon (Tambon Chief Monk) who have full authority over the activities of the monks residing at the temples in the Buddhist centres in their respective areas.

However, the continued existence of illegal Buddhist centres is due to the negligence of both civil authorities and the Buddhist clergy as well.

Civil authorities in the provinces may have a justifiable enough reason for their latent resistance to take action, but what about the clergy? Something must be done now to prevent any further tarnishing of the image and reputation of Buddhism in our country.

THAILAND

IMPACT OF MILITARY RESHUFFLE ASSESSED

Bangkok BIWAT in Thai 8-14 Sep 84 pp 12-24

[Article: "The 1984 Military Reshuffle, Unity Beneath a Balance of Power"]

[Text] Immediately after the list of the 352 military officers (general officer rank) promoted was issued, the mass media and military and political observers looked at the "top" of the promotions and agreed that the main thing was that Major General Phichai Kunlavanit was promoted to a new position while Lieutenant General Chawalit Yonqhaiyut will remain in the same position. This fact has generated much comment.

At the same time, something worth noting is that this year's list of military promotions was issued at a time when the political "current" was very strong since parliament was fighting over an emergency motion to repeal Article 194 (a) of the constitution. However, the resolution of 3 September 1984 postponed this and so it has not been repealed. And immediately after the list of military promotions was issued, the situation improved immediately. This was quite unlike what happened during the military reshuffle in September 1982 when there was an explosion at the Ministry of Defense. Then, the list of promotions was issued the next day and the situation calmed down. But this is an indication that during the annual military reshuffle, "something" related to this will always occur.

Problems Prior to the 1984 Reshuffle

As for problems in the military prior to the 1984 military reshuffle, actually, there were not many problems in the military. But some commanders in the military feel that there is no one to take the place of General Anit Kamlasuek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, after he retires in September 1985, or that those in line to do so lack sufficient prestige to create unity and solidarity in the military. They do not feel that the two favorites to become RTA CINC, that is, Major General Phichai Kunlavanit, the deputy commanding general of the 1st Army Area, and Lieutenant General Chawalit Yonqhaiyut, who will soon retire in 1992, are ready to become the leader (of the Army) and so they favor extending General Anit's term 1 to 2 years.

Major General Phichit Kunlawanit openly agrees that this is the correct thing to do. He has said that the extension of General Athit is an "internal military matter." Thus, Maj Gen Phichit has taken the lead in pushing this matter with support from "field-grade" officers and young turks who still hope for short-term gains.

This proposal to extend Gen Athit's term almost created a "political" storm in the Government House and in various circles when Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the minister of defense, refused to approve the extension this year. Things became tense, there were rumors of a coup d'etat and commanders (on both sides) made "preparations." The tension of these events made the "transfers" an important "bargaining" chip.

The final conclusion was that "if Gen Athit is not granted an extension this year, one list of promotions will be used. But if he is granted an extension, a different list will be used." It is believed that the difference between the lists of promotions is the "promotion of Lt Gen Chawalit to full general and his remaining in his old position."

Chamnan Still Clings to His Position In the Office of the Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Defense

As for appointments in the Office of the Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Defense, Gen Chamnan Milawiset (Army Preparatory School, Class 5) is still the undersecretary of state, contrary to the expectations of some groups, which thought that he would be pushed aside. The fact that Gen Chamnan has retained his position shows that relations between Prem and Gen Chamnan are still quite close. At the same time, the "split" between Gen Chamnan and Gen Athit has been healed to a certain degree by Athit's group prior to retirement in 1985.

Of the 47 men appointed to the Office of the Undersecretary of State, some are very interesting cases. For example:

Maj Gen Prayat Rotphothong (Army Preparatory School, Class 6), who was formerly a deputy commanding general of an army area, was transferred to the Office of the Undersecretary (and promoted to Lieutenant general). It will be difficult for him to become the commanding general of an army area because of the "cancer" that is threatening his health.

Maj Gen Khanung Simarut (Army Preparatory School, Class 7), the former commander of a military district, was transferred to Army Headquarters in September 1982 because of the arrest of an influential army officer. It is believed that Maj Gen Khanung failed to carry out his duties properly. He has now been transferred to the Office of the Undersecretary of State and so his future looks very bleak.

Colonel Charan Kunlawanit (Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Class 6), the younger brother of Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, has been moved from his position as assistant to the chief of the Army Civil Affairs

Department and assigned to the Office of the Undersecretary of State (and promoted to major general). It is thought that this officer has a bright future in the political and administrative sector rather than in the military.

Colonel Mongkhon Amphonphisit (Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Class 9), the commander of the 19th Regiment, has been assigned to the Office of the Undersecretary of State (and made a major general). He is the first member of Class 9, Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy (CRMA) to be promoted to major general. But what is worth noting is that Col Mongkhon has been taken out of the command stream. Prior to this, there were reports that when it was proposed that Gen Athit's term be extended, Col Mongkhon "make preparations" to oppose the extension. This is probably the reason why he was removed from the command stream.

Supreme Command Headquarters, Destruction of Saiyut's Old Base

At the level of the deputy supreme commander in Supreme Command Headquarters, only one man, Admiral Samak Saiwong, the former chief of staff of the navy, is retiring. The person who will replace Admiral Samak is Admiral Supha Khotchaseni, who is now the deputy chief of staff. Prior to this, there were reports that this "son-in-law" of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachon might become the RTN CINC.

As for the position of chief of staff officers, the person who will replace Gen Pimot Thawonchan (Army Preparatory School, Class 3) is Pichon Soemsin (Army Preparatory School, Class 3), who is leaving the position of assistant RTN CINC. He will retire in 1985. This amounts to giving the position of "housekeeper of Supreme Command Headquarters" to a "senior person."

What is worth noting about this year's transfers is that the old supporters of several former supreme commanders have been placed in "attached" positions. For example, Gen Pin Kasen, the deputy chief of staff officers, is being attached to Supreme Command Headquarters. Lt Gen Thanom Waithanomsat (Army Preparatory School, Class 4) the comptroller general, is being attached to Supreme Command Headquarters. Lt Gen Pricha Singha, the director of joint intelligence, is being attached to Supreme Command Headquarters. Maj Gen Kanchana Chantharangkun (APS, Class 7), the secretary of Supreme command Headquarters, is being attached to Supreme command Headquarters. His replacement is Col Kamon Udomsin (CRMA, Class 8), who is now attached to Army Headquarters and who previously served as the commander of the 3rd Division. He is the second member of Class 8, CRMA, after Maj Gen Naritdon Detchapradit, the secretary of the army, [to be promoted to major general]. Maj Gen Wirat Malaiwong (CRMA, Class 3), the assistant chief of staff of National Security Command Headquarters, Office of the Supreme Commander, is being attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.

Another person worth noting is Maj Gen Wichit Bunyawat (CRMA, Class 2), the chief of the Civil Affairs Department who is being moved to the position of deputy director of the Information Office for Administration. It is thought that in the future, Maj Gen Wichit will definitely become the director of the Information Office.

The Army: The Zenith of Army Preparatory School Class 5; Chulalongkraj Royal Military Academy Class 5 Advances to Take Control of the Army

1. As for promotions in the upper echelon of the army, it is worth noting that the top five army positions are all held by members of Class 5, Army Preparatory School. These are Gen Athit Kamlasri, the RTA CINC, Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan, the deputy RTA CINC, Lt Gen Mana Rattanakoset, the assistant RTA CINC, Lt Gen Ongat Suphanat, the assistant RTA CINC, and Gen Banchop Bunnak. Four of these five men will retire in September 1985. The only one left will be Gen Banchop, who will retire in September 1986.

What is certain is that the transfers of Gen Thienchai, Lt Gen Mana and Lt Gen Ongat are aimed at securing them a "general's" pension when they retire.

2. It is worth noting that while members of Class 2, CRMA, the class of Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, have been put in moderately important positions, many members of Class 5, CRMA, have been put in very important command positions in the army. For example, Maj Gen Isaraporn Naphakdi, the commander of the 6th Division, is being made the commander of the 1st Division. He is thus in command of a force that has played an important role in past coup d' etats. Maj Gen Wirot Saengsanit, currently the commander of the Artillery Division, is being made the commander of the AAA Division. Col Phuchong Nilakham, an important officer who helped unravel the attempted assassination of Gen Prem and Gen Athit, is being moved from his position as commander of the AAA Division and made the commander of the Artillery Division. Col San Siphon, the deputy commander of the 2nd Division, is being made the commander of the 2nd Division. Col Choetchai Thiraththanon, is being promoted to commander of the 9th Division.

Previously, ATHIT-WIWAT reported that members of Class 5 formed the power base of Gen Athit. But most of them have opposed granting him an extension as proposed by Maj Gen Phichit. Most of them have stronger ties to Lt Gen Chawalit than to Maj Gen Phichit. The transfers this time seem to have created a "balance" with the group of Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit. The officers who command the infantry regiments, most of whom are members of Class 8, CRMA, are an important variable.

. Even though more members of CRMA Class 2, the class of Maj Gen Phichit, were promoted to new positions than were members of CRMA Class 1, the class of Lt Gen Chawalit, and even though Maj Gen Phichit will become a lieutenant general in October, the members of Class 1 still

hold many important positions. To date, four members of this class have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. The latest two to be promoted to this rank are Maj Gen Sunthon Phongsomphon, the commander of the Special Warfare Command, and Maj Gen Charuoi Wongsayan, the deputy commander of the Special Warfare command, who is being made the assistant army chief of staff for civil affairs.

Chawalit-Phichit and the Heir to the Army Commander

A high-ranking news source told ATHIT-WIWAT that Lt Gen Chawalit's "remaining in place" is in accord with the list of promotions submitted by Gen Athit. And once the list was in the hands of Gen Prem, he could not make any changes since his "hands were tied." This was the case even though Gen Prem had originally intended to promote Lt Gen Chawalit to full general and make him chief of staff if not assistant RTA CINC. But in exchange for not "granting an extension" to Gen Athit this year, he had to let Lt Gen Chawalit stay in his old position. This was the best "compromise" that could be reached.

As for Maj Gen Phichit becoming the commanding general of the First Army Area while Lt Gen Chawalit "stays in place" as the deputy chief of staff of the army, even though Lt Gen Chawalit is senior by virtue of the fact that he became a lieutenant general 2 years before Maj Gen Phichit, at present both men have an equal chance of being promoted to full general and being given a new position.

As for the transfers in the upper echelons of the army in September 1985, four positions will open up, with the only one left being Gen Banchoh Bunnak, the army chief of staff. It is expected that he will be made the chief of staff officers in October 1985 because of the retirement of Gen Pathom Soemsin (if Gen Athit is granted an extension). That means that Lt Gen Chawalit still has a chance to become the army chief of staff. Because while Lt Gen Chawalit was not promoted in this year's reshuffle, he is still in the army stream.

"Gen Athit will definitely be granted an extension next year. If he is not granted an extension, Gen Banchoh will have to become RTA CINC to serve as a caretaker for a year," said a news source.

However, many officers have told ATHIT-WIWAT that there is only a 50 percent chance that Lt Gen Chawalit will become the RTA CINC. On the other hand, Maj Gen Phichit will definitely become the RTA CINC. What that means is that as the time for his retirement approaches in 1992, Lt Gen Chawalit will be transferred to Supreme Command Headquarters. And if Gen Athit is granted a 2-year extension (retiring in 1987), Maj Gen Phichit will definitely become RTA CINC in October 1987.

"Maj Gen Phichit's inside forces are an important issue," said several officers.

The Navy, Avoiding the Power Center

In the military reshuffle, the navy has had the fewest problems selecting people since the navy follows the seniority system. And for most positions, people are readied more than 1 year ahead of time. Thus, people can plan on being promoted to a certain position at least 1 year ahead of time. The navy's list of promotions has never been changed. It can be seen that Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun designated Admiral Praphat Chanthawirat his successor as RTN CINC and made Admiral Niphon Sirithon the chief of staff of the navy before he could become the RTN CINC this year.

As for transfers in the navy, Admiral Niphon Sirithon, the navy chief of staff, is to become RTN CINC in place of Admiral Praphat Chanthawirat, who is retiring. Vice Admiral Prasop Utnun, the deputy commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Fleet, is to become the deputy RTN CINC in place of Admiral Sawang Khannapha, who is retiring. Vice Admiral Prathuang Wongchan, the director of the Naval Logistics Department, is to become the navy chief of staff in place of Admiral Niphon Sirithon. Vice Admiral Thada Ditsathabanchongrong, the navy chief of staff, is to become commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Fleet.

Thus, in this year's reshuffle, only the navy remained outside the power center formed by the army, air force and Supreme Command Headquarters, with Gen Athit Kamlangek the focus. This is because the transfers had been stipulated by Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun, the former RTA CINC who is close to and who greatly respects the ideas of Gen Saiyut Koetphon, the former supreme commander.

The Air Force--How Much Longer Will It Remain a "Gentleman?"

As for the air force, Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi (APS, Class 5), the RTAF CINC, and Air Chief Marshal Somphon Burutrattanaphan (APS, Class 6), the chief of staff of the air force, have pushed the air force from its independent position into the power center following the death of Air Chief Marshal Thaklaeo Susilawon, the previous RTAF CINC. However, to date, Air Chief Marshal Praphan and Air Chief Marshal Somphon have made a great effort not to get involved with the power center of the army. They have just tried to involve the air force as a "gentleman" who must act on behalf of a friend.

Gen Athit Kamlangek has tried to win the "heart" of the air force by making a great effort to procure F-16 aircraft for the air force, and this has pleased some members of the air force. But this "gentelman" has not clearly shown an attitude of loyalty.

In this year's reshuffle, Air Chief Marshal Chakon Thattanon, the assistant RTAF CINC, has been moved up to deputy RTAF CINC in place of Air Chief Marshal Bantit Chotinaphiban, the present RTAF CINC who is retiring. Air Vice Marshal Chamlong Punnakiti, the commander of

the RTAF Security Force, is to be the assistant RTAF CINC. Air Vice Marshal Thuangthong Yotawat, the assistant air force chief of staff for operations, is to be the assistant RTAF CINC. Air Vice Marshal Udom Thanomkunbut, the assistant air force chief of staff for personnel, is to be the deputy air force chief of staff. Air Marshal Prayat Ditsayasin, the director of transportation, is to be the commander of the RTAF Security Department.

As for the problem of being a gentleman during the new military reshuffle, it seems as if there will be a challenge from officers who have been transferred. For example, commenting on the constitution, Air Chief Marshal Chikon said that Prem should be more broadminded. That is very strong language that will cause people to wonder how much longer the air force will remain a "gentleman" since officers who have made a great effort to reach the power center are taking control of the important issues.

Conclusions Concerning the 1984 Military Reshuffle

In conclusion, the important focus of this year's military reshuffle is still in the Army. On the face of it, Maj Gen Phichit has grown in stature by virtue of his appointment to a very important position. And what is more, more of his classmates from Class 2, CRMA, advanced this year than was the case in previous years. At the same time, large numbers of people from Class 1, CRMA, the class of Lt Gen Chawalit, have advanced, too. But the main thing is that Lt Gen Chawalit has "remained in place." CRMA Class 5 has grown greatly in terms of both important positions held and proportion [of positions held]. Thus, the power of CRMA Class 5 is of great significance with respect to the question of whom this class will throw its support in the future.

And the real conclusion of this year's military reshuffle is the same as that in previous years. That is, Gen Athit is still the military power center who controls things regardless of which class has taken over what positions and regardless of the power poles.

"It's certain. We believe that Lt Gen Chawalit will definitely be made army chief of staff this year. He is several steps ahead of Maj Gen Phichit," said at least three members of CRMA Class 5 who are close to Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, to ATHIT-WIWAT before this year's military reshuffle was announced.

But Lt Gen Chawalit's name was not on the list. That means that he will have to spend at least 1 more year as deputy chief of staff of the army. And even though fellow classmates such as Maj Gen Sunthon Khongsomphon and Maj Gen Charuan Wongsayan have been promoted to lieutenant general in this year's reshuffle with the image of the reshuffle being "unity through balance," the unity referred to here is the unit of General Athit. As for the balance, members of CRMA Class 5 have been promoted to counterbalance Maj Gen Phichit Kunlanit. As

for CRMA Class 1 of Lt Gen Chawalit, which supports Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, not one was promoted to a position equal to that of commanding general of the First Army Area.

Even though there are rumors to the effect that Lt Gen Chawalit is "remaining in place" because he is willing to remain the deputy army chief of staff for another year, actually, his remaining in the same position will make his climb to the top, if he does become the RTA CINC, slower than it should have been.

Chawalit, Under the Prestige of Prem

Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchayut was born on 15 May 1932. He will retire in 1992. He attended Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy as a member of Class 1 and elected to study communications. He worked in the communications field until he entered the Army Staff College. There, he placed first in his class and so he chose to work as a staff officer. He served in the Directorate of Operations until Gen Prem Tinsulanon was transferred from the Second Army Area and made assistant RTA CINC. Gen Prem recognized his talents and so Lt Gen Chawalit advanced rapidly. That is, he served as an aide to the minister of defense (Gen Prem) and then became the director of operations in place of Gen Han Linanon during the period that Gen Prem was RTA CINC. After that, he was made the assistant army chief of staff for operations, again in place of Gen Han. That was in October 1981. He was made deputy army chief of staff (1) in October 1983.

It was during the period that Lt Gen Chawalit was the director of operations and Gen Han was the assistant chief of staff for operations that they pushed Order 66/1980 using Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister (1980), to the point that this became a national policy. This policy made its way back to the military with much fanfare as an order from Gen Prem. But Gen Athit had nothing to do with Order 66/1980.

Thus, in terms of his background, Lt Gen Chawalit is Gen Prem's "man." Gen Prem trusts him and has made him a "special advisor" to every Prem government.

66/1980 and the Defeat of the Communists, a Two-Edged Sword For Chawalit

Because of the success of 66/1980, during the period 1980-1982 the image of Lt Gen Chawalit became a symbol of 66/1980. And his image soared for his work in defeating the communists during the period that the "national army," under the banner of 66/1980, scored clear results. That is, the war was brought to an end, with the communists reverting to using terrorism, and many people were persuaded to surrender. But 66/1980 has never succeeded in pressuring the Communist Party of Thailand to wage a peaceful struggle, forging a perfect democracy, eliminating the dark powers, defeating the united front or expanding the sovereignty of the masses.

Many members of the CPT "returned to the cities" and the CPT virtually collapsed. On one hand, this showed the success of the policy authored by Lt Gen Chawalit. But on the other hand, defeating the communists using this method led to a great reaction against Lt Gen Chawalit, particularly by the conservatives in and outside the military. This resulted in people painting Lt Gen Chawalit as a fearsome leftist in the army. And his being "Big Chiu" was expanded in a negative way by the conservatives. That is, they leveled the following charges against him:

1. He had relations with former members of the CPT Central Committee such as Prasoet Sapsunthon.
2. He allowed the "Khannayao Communists" to form a communist party openly by holding their Fifth Congress, with their aim being to seize the banner of leadership from the CPT, which was still waging an armed struggle in the jungle. He gave this group an opportunity to make statements openly in MAHACHON.
3. He implemented a policy of compromising with the CPT members who were lying low in the city in accord with "dovish" methods.

These were the "spears" that were thrown at Lt Gen Chawalit. The conservatives attacked by saying that doing things in accord with the policies implemented by Lt Gen Chawalit would "soon result in the country being filled with communists." In particular, such dissatisfaction was prevalent in the upper echelons, which resulted in Lt Gen Chawalit showing signs of "stumbling." Even though he tried to reduce his role and "gain connections," he did not succeed. His successes were apparent mostly to junior officers; few senior people were "imbued" with 66/1980.

Athit-Chawalit-Prem

It's said that after Gen Athit reached the "power center" in the military, he had great faith in Lt Gen Chawalit, particularly in matters concerning operations and the defeat of the communists. But Gen Athit knew that Lt Gen Chawalit was a loyal supporter of Gen Prem. And Lt Gen Chawalit knew that Gen Athit was not "imbued" with 66/1980 but that he only "accepted" it.

That is the view of several field-grade officers whom ATHIT-WIWAT interviewed.

These field-grade officers believe that the movement that both Gen Athit and Lt Gen Chawalit threw themselves into wholeheartedly was the movement to revise the constitution at the beginning of 1983. In the end, the banner of Order 66/1980 was raised to join in the movement, which ended in defeat. As for other movements, things are not clear. The only thing that can be seen is that Lt Gen Chawalit has tried to create solidarity between Gen Prem and Gen Athit.

As for the arrest of suspected communists in July 1984, it is worth noting that Lt Gen Chawalit kept out of the way and remained silent. No one knows what he thinks. However, it is thought that Lt Gen Chawalit, or the "fat dove," as certain scholars refer to him, probably doesn't agree with the action taken but that he can't do anything about it and that he doesn't dare confront the "hawks" directly. Dr Kramon Thongthammachat, the minister to the Office of Prime Minister, tried to heal things but failed.

And that is not all. Concerning the arrest of suspected communists, leaflets attacking Gen Prem and Lt Gen Chawalit were distributed widely in the army. The leaflets charged that Gen Prem and Lt Gen Chawalit opposed the action taken by Gen Athit and Maj Gen Phichit. These leaflets were sent to many officers in the army.

And soon after that came the proposal to grant Gen Athit an extension, Gen Prem's "mild" refusal and the military reshuffle that left Lt Gen Chawalit in his old position.

Political and military observers do not think that Lt Gen Chawalit wanted to remain in his old position. Rather, the events in the military during the past 2 months have made it quite clear that there was a struggle between the conservatives and the more progressive elements and that it was the conservatives who won. Those in the opposing faction have been "sacrificed."

Important Positions Held By Members of CRMA Classes 1, 2 and 5

CRMA Class 1

Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, deputy chief of staff of the army.
Lieutenant General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, assistant chief of staff of the army.
*Major General Sunthon Khongsomphong, Commander, Special Warfare Command.
*Major General Charuai Wongsayan, Assistant chief of staff of the army.
Major General Ngamphon Nutsathit, chief of army intelligence.
Major General Panya Singsakda, deputy commanding general of Fourth Army Area.
Major General Chaichana Tharichat, deputy commanding gen of Third Army Area.

CRMA Class 2

*Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, commanding general of First Army Area.
Major General Wichit Sukhamak, commander of CRMA.
*Major General Wichit Bunyawat, deputy director of the Information Office for administration.
Major General Methi Samutrak, commander, Intelligence Unit.
Major General Wisit Atkhumwong, deputy commanding general, Third Army Area.
*Colonel Thamnu Phutphat, chief of staff, Fourth Army Area.
*Colonel Prachung Thiranet, commander, 16th Division.
*Colonel Soem Chaibut, commander, Fourth Military Circle.

CRMA Class 5

Major General Suchinda Khraprayun, director of army operations directorate.
Major General Prasoet Sarit, director of the personnel directorate.
*Major General Isaraphong Nunphakdi, commander of the 1st Division.
Major General Wimon Wongwanit, commander of the 1st Special Combat Division.
Major General Khachon Wongraman, commander of the 2nd Special combat Division.
*Major General Wirot Saengsanit, commander of the AA1 Division.
*Major General Somphon Toemthongchai, commander of the 3rd Infantry Division.
*Colonel Ariya Ukhosakit, commander of the 2nd Cavalry Division.
*Colonel San Siphon, commander of the 2nd Infantry Division.
*Colonel Phuchong Nilakhan, commander of the Artillery Division.
*Colonel Choetchai Thirattanon, commander of the 9th Infantry Division.
*Colonel Wonphim Ditsayabut, commander of the 11th Division.
*Colonel Chamlaeng Uchukomon, chief of staff of the First Army Area.

*Just appointed to position.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Gen Athit Kamlangek
RTA CINC (Army Preparatory School, Class 5)

• Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan
Deputy RTA CINC (APS, Class 5)

• Lt Gen Mana Pattanakoset
Assistant RTA CINC (APS, CI 5) ————— • Lt Gen Ornat Suphamat
Assistant RTA CINC (APS, CI 5)

Gen Sansook Nunnat
Army Chief of Staff (APS, CI 5)

Lt Gen Chabulit Yingsakulrat
Deputy Chief of Staff (APS, CI 1) ————— • Lt Gen Chittat Sornthanasakdi
Dep Chief of Staff (APS, CI 5)

Lt Gen Natchai Boonit (Gen) • Lt Gen Jongsom Chomthong • Lt Gen Anandakorn Boonit
Assistant Chief of Staff — Assistant Chief of Staff — Assistant Chief of Staff —
for Intelligence (APS, CI 1) for Intelligence (APS, CI 1) for Intelligence (APS, CI 1)

Lt Gen Suvaporn Sornthanasakdi • Major Gen Chittat Sornthanasakdi
Assistant Chief of Staff for — Assistant Chief of Staff
for Intelligence (APS, CI 1) for Intelligence (APS, CI 1)

Major Gen Eongrit Bunlaksan • Major Gen Phisit Boonit
Commanding Gen, First Army Area — Commanding Gen, Second Army Area —
(APS, CI 1) (APS, CI 1)

Lt Gen Narphat Chomthong • Major Gen Sornthanasakdi
Commanding Gen, Fourth Army Area — Commander of the Special Warfare
(APS, CI 1) Command (SRMA, CI 1)

• Just appointed to position

SUPREME COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

Gen Athit Kamlangek
Supreme commander

Gen Bunritthi Thanthranan
Deputy Supreme Commander

•Admiral Supha Khotchasan
Deputy Supreme Commander

Air Chief Marshal Arun Phromthep
Deputy Supreme Commander

•Gen Pathom Soemsin
Chief of Staff Officers

•Lt Gen Kritsana Chicharoen
Deputy Chief of staff
officers

•Vice Admiral Rewat Wariyaphong
Deputy Chief of Staff Officers

•Air Vice Marshal Chinda Chaludom
Deputy Chief of Staff Officers

•Just appointed to position

2ND CAVALRY DIVISION COMMANDER PROFILED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Sep 84 p 10

[Text]

NEWLY-APPOINTED Second Cavalry Division Commander Col Ariya Ukoskij is widely regarded as one of the most successful army officers in his 26-year career. He is among the prominent Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy Class Five graduates who are now commanding 11 out of 13 major divisions in the army.

But the Second Cavalry Division commander-designate describes his rise in the army hierarchy as far from meteoric.

In a conversation with *The Nation*, Col Ariya summed up his army career as follows: "Throughout 26 years in service, I have worked with strict integrity and adherence to my superiors' orders. Sometimes I might be too rigid, so I had to hold to some positions longer than usual. But in overall, I have been promoted steadily."

His latest promotion to be effective as of October 1 can be attributed to the death of his former immediate boss, Second Cavalry Division Commander Maj Gen Vichart Laithomya, who died of cancer in May. Col Ariya was then deputy commander of the powerful division.

Yet, his move to the slot as deputy commander of the Second Cavalry Division and the latest promotion can also be taken as a reward for his service in a military operation to retake the city from the so-called Young Turk army grouping which led an unsuccessful coup during April 1-3, 1981.

He was among the five Class Five army officers commanding the troops loyal to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, who set up a bastion in the Northeast in defiance of the coup plotters who marched into Bangkok and crushed the coup on April 3.

Col Ariya was then commander of the First Cavalry Regiment, one of the three regiments under the Second Cavalry Division, and after the abortive coup which was followed by a purges of the Young Turk officers from the military establishment, he was appointed deputy commander of the Second Cavalry Division in the annual military reshuffle in 1982.

If the April Fools' coup was a historical event, the latest annual military reshuffle could also be noted down

into another chapter of the history of the army. As a result of the shake-up, the Class Five army officers have risen to control 11 out of the 13 major divisions of the country. Never before have army officers from the same class gained control over as many as 11 divisions in the history of the army — and Col Ariya is now part of the history.

It also appears to outsiders that the Class Five graduates belong to one of the most united grouping in the army. In fact, it is a distortion to identify the grouping with the army alone.

In the words of Col Ariya, "Class Five graduates amount to about 150, the highest number of military students belonging to only one class and although the majority of the graduates serves in the army, many others are now working in a wide range of fields from the civilian area to the Police Department as well as the air force."

But he stressed that all the soldiers did not discriminate against graduates from other classes. "We are all united," he said.

From a historical perspective, the army has played pivotal role in each coup d'etat or counter-coup. And in each "military exercise", the decisive force comprised the First Infantry Division, the Ninth Infantry Division, the Special Warfare Division and the Second Cavalry Division,

which commands all the Bangkok-based cavalry units. The division is composed of the First Cavalry Regiment, the Fourth Cavalry Regiment and the Fifth Cavalry Regiment. Its mainstream force comprises M-41 light tanks.

The importance of the cavalry division thus cannot be ignored and its commander must be a man to reckon with.

Born 49 years ago in Ayudhya Province, Col Ariya completed his secondary education from St Grabel School. He later pursued his study at the Army Preparatory School and the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy in the same class as Director of Army Operations Maj Gen Suchinda Kraprayoon, First Army Division Commander-designate Maj Gen Issarapong Noonpakdi, Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division Commander-designate Maj Gen Viroj Saengsanit, Artillery Division Commander-designate Col Puchong Nilkham and Crime Suppression Division (CSD) Commander Pol Maj Gen Boonchu Wangkanont.

"I graduated from the academy in 1958 and was given the rank of sub-lieutenant commanding a platoon in the 11th Cavalry Battalion based in Saraburi. I was there until 1965 when I enrolled at the Army Staff College where I studied in the same class as

Maj Gen Pichitr Kullavanijaya and Maj Gen Suchinda Kraprayoon," he said.

After having completed his study at the Army Staff College, Col Ariya was appointed assistant operations chief of the Third Infantry Division under the Second Army Region. He was there until 1968 when he moved to the Directorate of Army Operations. He later went into the Vietnam War as an officer of the "Black Tiger" Division, the first Thai military unit to join the war. The division was commanded by Maj Gen Thavee Damronghat.

He returned from Vietnam the following year and was moved from the Directorate of Army Operations to the First Cavalry Battalion as deputy commander, the post he has held until 1972 when he was moved back to the Directorate of Army Operations as a staff officer carrying the rank of a lieutenant colonel. Six years later, he was moved back to the fold as deputy commander of the First Cavalry Regiment. In 1979, he was promoted as commander of the Third Cavalry Regiment before moving to the head of the First Cavalry Regiment. He has been commander of the First Cavalry Regiment until the April Fools' abortive coup, which drastically changed the overall picture of the army.

ARMY SPOKESMAN REVIEWS SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

BK201518 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut said during a news conference at Building 604 in the compound of the National Security Command this morning that during the period from 20 September to 17 October, the radio of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime had broadcast propaganda persuading supporters of Democratic Kampuchean Government to surrender and boasting about its success in production increases and the cooperation it had received from the Kampuchean people. However, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops were reported to have plundered the Kampuchean people in Nimit area of Sisophon District, Battambang Province, killing five civilians. They arrested 18 civilians in Choam Khsan District and sent them to Preah Vihear Province allegedly for military training.

Vietnamese troops also forced farmers in Kampong Chhnang Province to sell produce at low prices for shipment to Vietnam and for resale in Phnom Penh at high prices. Residents of communities in Mongkolborei District were forced to resettle outside the district, and about 1,200 Vietnamese families from Battambang Province were sent in to take over their property. The forced evacuation caused strong resentment among the Kampuchean people.

Vietnam has continuously sent its troops to Thmar Puok and Poipet Districts of Battambang Provinces. A number of artillery pieces have been installed opposite Nong Chan Village of Ta Phraya District and in the area of Phnum Nam Sap of Poipet District in Battambang Province opposite the major strongholds of the Democratic Kampuchean side at Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeun.

Since certain areas in Kampuchea are flooded during the current rainy season, posing obstacles to the movement of forces and supplies, the majority of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops are deployed along Highways 5, 59 and 69.

Vietnam recruited labor in Ampil to repair Highway 69 from Phnum Kouk Mon in Ampil District to Samrong District of Siem-Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Touching on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchea border in the areas under the Army's responsibility, he said the fighting between the Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean resistance forces had taken place in Thmar Puok, Poipet, and Monkolborei Districts of Battambang Province and Phnum Kravanh District of

Pursat Province. The fighting normally erupted deep inside Kampuchea. The Vietnamese troops used heavy weapons to support their colleagues and to bombard strongholds of the Democratic Kampuchean side to limit the latter's movement. As a result, stray shells landed inside Thai territory, and a number of Kampuchean civilians fled the fighting into Thailand.

CSO: 4207/23

NAVY SPOKESMAN ON CAPTURE OF FISHING TRAWLERS

BK201600 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Assistant Navy Secretary Captain Phaisan Bunyasanti told newsmen at the Supreme Command Headquarters yesterday morning that the situation in Thai territorial waters during the past month was normal and that there was no report on infiltration activities. However, the number of Vietnamese illegally entering the country increased in comparison with the previous period.

Vietnam has reportedly instructed its authorities in Koh Kong Province to capture Thai fishing trawlers, particularly those fishing near Kampuchean waters, to demand ransom in a bid to raise funds to finance its shipbuilding project. The Royal Thai Navy, therefore, warns fishermen to be more careful and to refrain from fishing in the territorial waters of other countries.

On 26 September, two armed Kampuchean fishing vessels seized three Thai trawlers south of Kut Island, which is in the border area of the two countries' waters. Later, crewmen of the three trawlers were released and allowed to return home on board one of the captured trawlers. The Kampuchean authorities impounded the other two trawlers and told the released crewmen to inform the owners of the two trawlers to pay a ransom of 25,000 baht for the release of each trawler.

CSO: 4207/23

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA--On 9 October, the cabinet approved the Foreign Ministry's proposal to appoint the Thai ambassador to Saudi Arabia with residence in Jeddah as concurrent ambassador to Bahrain. The appointment is aimed at maintaining Thailand's interests in politics and trade and taking care of 5,000 Thai workers in Bahrain. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 10 Oct 84 BK]

LAOS SHARPENS BORDER DISPUTE--Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut said that Laos is intensifying its political and diplomatic efforts to magnify the border conflict with Thailand. Laos issued the white book and invited officials of 18 foreign embassies in Vientiane on 7 October to inspect the area near the three villages in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province. At the same time, Laos launched a propaganda campaign to convince its people that Thailand plans to invade and occupy their country. The army secretary said that all these Lao activities were designed to draw assistance from the Soviet Union and Vietnam and to find an excuse to deploy its troops along its border with Thailand opposite Chiang Rai, Nan, Uttaradit, and Loei Provinces. Laos recruited its people to undergo military training before stationing them in villages to replace the troops that deployed along the border. [Text] [BK201608 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Oct 84]

PREM'S RETURN TO WORK PREDICTED--Speaking to newsmen about the report that the prime minister would return to work on Monday, Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut, secretary to the prime minister, said that the prime minister has not yet given any new instructions on this matter. However, since the prime minister reportedly said that he wants to return to work, two rooms of Government House have been prepared for his use. The first is the room normally used by the prime minister on the second floor, and the other is the golden dome room on the first floor. The Prime minister will choose the one he wants to use. Lieutenant General Chantharakhup said that it would be good for the prime minister to use the room on the second floor because walking upstairs is exercise. All government work will proceed smoothly when the prime minister, leader of the government, returns to the job. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4207/23

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ENEMY CRUSHED AT TUNG VAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Tien Son: "Eliminating the Enemy at Tung Vai"]

[Text] On 24 July, night and day the Chinese pumped thousands of artillery shells of various sizes into the two hamlets of Chung Chai and Hoa Xi Pang of the village of Tung Vai, Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province. At around 2200 to 2300 of the same day, after the artillery barrage had fallen off somewhat, from their side of the border the Chinese sent over one company of foot soldiers that took advantage of the night to intrude into our territory and direct themselves towards Tung Vai. But they did not escape the sharp eyes of the local people and troops. At the news of the enemy, the commander of the border patrol as well as of the local troops ordered the various detachments of troops to spread out and fight the enemy in accordance with a battle plan. It took only a few minutes for the border patrol to reach their fighting position in combination with the militia platoons belonging to the villages of Cao Ma Po, Tung Vai and Ta Van to form an encirclement around the enemy.

At exactly 2300, the company of Chinese infantry stepped into our encirclement trap, which was well within the two hamlets of Hoa Xi Pang and Chung Chai. Ordered to start fire, shooting from the main front, the border patrol fighters stopped the intruders and eliminated nine of them. The remnants of the enemy ran north of Tung Vai but they were repulsed by the militia here to fall back into the Hoa Xi Pang valley floor, thus creating the conditions for elimination by our troops. The enemy formation got thrown into disarray, they yelled to one another to run towards a southern direction, but here they were at once stopped and given battle by the Hmong, Nung and Tay militia coming from Ta Van village.

The fantastically beautiful combined operation of the border patrol, regional and militia detachments coming from Tung Vai, Cao Ma Po, and Ta Van, has eliminated on the spot 15 enemy troops, gathered a number of weapons, among which were 2 guns with silencers, 2 radios, 5 compasses, and a good number of other military equipment and gadgets. The ones that remained fled in terror across the border to their own territory as they had to bite the bullet in the face of their rout, a necessary outcome for perpetrators of criminal aggression.

1751

CSO: 4209/450

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

THREE FORCES TO INSURE SECURITY In the movement for solidarity of three forces to protect the security of the Fatherland, hundreds of cadres and security personnel have been detached to work in the various ministries and mass organizations [as published]. Nearly 23,000 teams of assault security youth including over 584,000 team members and 2,097 teams of Red Star youth consisting of over 42,000 individuals participated and contributed to the maintenance of public order and social safety. The Youth Union Central Committee has awarded hundreds of Courageous Youth and Heroic Youth Protector of the Fatherland medals to those who have been outstanding on the fighting and security protection fronts. Turning their gaze towards the heroic northern border area, the young people of the whole nation are accomplishing many projects entitled, "For the Strongpoint at the Very Outpost of the Fatherland." Those who are laboring and studying outside of the country have also been organizing communist labor to reinforce the border area. By now, they have sent to the border area means of activity, athletic instruments, and musical instruments worth nearly 1.5 million dong. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 84 p 3] 1751

CSO: 4209/450

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL DESCRIBES MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 84 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Implementing the Resolutions of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum -- Transformation of Economic Management in Close Combination with a Transformation in Science and Technology Management"]

[Text] Anticipating the requirements of economic development, nation building and national defense, our Party and state have put much effort in the training and development of a sizeable potential force in science and technology to serve our industrialization in close combination with the promotion of the central role of the scientific-technological revolution in the process of simultaneously advancing the three revolutions, to bring our country from the level of economic development where small production is the predominant feature directly into socialism, skipping the stage of capitalist development.

That potential consists of over 160 scientific research bases, over 80 universities and colleges, nearly 300,000 university and college-level cadres, over 4,000 Ph.D.s and candidates, over 600,000 middle level technicians and nearly 1,000,000 skilled workers. That potential also includes the ever higher general culture level of the vast laboring masses.

Implementing the resolutions and policies of the Party and state in the last few years, we have initially started to exploit our scientific and technological potential to realistically serve the building socialism and protect our socialist Fatherland. Many results of research in the advanced key science and technology programs of the state as well as those dealing with other topics have been effectively put into application in real life. Scientific and technological progress has become one of the factors boosting the development of production, especially the production of food and food products, thus contributing to finding the solutions to economize the use of raw materials, construction materials and energy; it also contributes to finding sources of alternate materials, to the production of a number of new products, to increasing the sources of export products and to reducing our imports. The realities of the situation have proved that those sectors and localities which know how to pay attention to science and technology, which base themselves on science and use it as the internal motivation to bring about the development of production and improve on their management are precisely those that have found a firm posture for advancement as they gradually develop their production and stabilize the people's living standard, contributing to raising our national defense potential.

Our science and technology potential is also our initial accumulated capital, it plays a very important role in the industrialization of our country. Generally speaking, however, we have not correctly assessed and put to really good use that extremely precious capital that we have. Many scientific achievements and technical progresses which have been found to be valuable still have been applied to production, management and life in a very slow manner. There are localities or times when we still refuse to accept the progress of science and technology, when we cling on to backward management and production patterns, producing poor quality products at high cost in energy, materials and labor. The creative potential of the vast laboring masses as well as of the science and technology cadres' ranks have not been well utilized to solve the problems of production and management found at the base level, in the locality or even in individual sectors and at the national level.

There are many reasons for the above situation but the fundamental reason is that we have not profoundly mastered, concretized in time and in creative fashion the resolutions and policies of the Party which have clearly pointed out the central role of the scientific-technological revolution, the boosting role and the creative power of science and technology in the socialist revolutionary undertaking. That is why we do not as yet have good organizational and managerial measures that correctly reflect the fundamental relationship that links science and technology to production and life. Our economic management mechanism as well as our science and technology management structure are still bureaucratic and heavily interventionist. Many research topics are not responding to the requirements of reality. Our science and technology cadres are not yet put in the right place, working at the right jobs; there are still no satisfactory policies to beef up the bases with cadres and implement a system of remuneration in accordance with the concrete and effective contributions of each person.

The transformation of economic management in close linkage with the transformation of science and technology management in accordance with the spirit of the sixth plenum of the Party Central Committee resolution precisely means the abolition of the bureaucratic, interventionist, conservative and slow-moving management structures as well as the doing away with the situation of scattering of forces, of partial solutions, of lack of organization and poor discipline in economic matters as well as in science and technology; it means the building of a synchronized and effective management structure that correctly reflects the objective requirements of the socialist revolution in our country, in which the scientific and technological revolution plays the central role. Such a transformation on the one hand is aimed at raising the scientific and technical level of management and on the other is meant to create a management structure that really bolsters production through the use of science and technology. This is not only because science and technology forms the base, the very foundation of economic activities and social life, it is also an internal requirement of such activities. The achievements of advanced science and technology need to be brought into the very content and methods of planning, into the lever policies and other appropriate organization forms so as to promote the role of science and technology exactly as the internal factor underwriting the whole process of transformation of the economic management structures, a factor that belongs in the very nature of the process and that will become the growth factor of the economy.

A progressive science and technology plan must be truly an organic component of the economic and social development plan for the whole country, in each sector, each locality and at the base. The choice of directions and objectives for science and technology must agree with that of the economic and social directions and objectives. To serve these directions and objectives, we must concentrate our forces and means to boost the realization of progressive and key scientific and technological programs of the state and of various sectors, organize the good coordination among these programs as well as the close combination between central and local programs.

What is presently needed on an urgent basis is the creation of a synchronous structure from the organizational point of view and of lever policies to boost the widespread and rapid application of scientific achievements and technical progress; the mass mobilization of scientific and technological cadres so that they go down to the base level, actively contributing to solving in time those problems encountered at the grassroots level.

In promoting the superiority and the motivation inherent in the collective ownership system of socialism and grasping the laws of nature, of society and thought, we have the conditions for unceasingly raising and perfecting our management structure meant to mobilize better and better the consolidated strength of our scientific and technological forces in combination with the creative labor movement of the masses, thus exploiting with utmost efficiency every potential and real capability we have, serving the building of socialism and protecting the socialist Fatherland.

1751

CSO: 4209/450

AGRICULTURE

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE PLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "The Suburbs of Ho Chi Minh City Prepare the Soil, Sow and Transplant for the Tenth-Month Crop Faster Than Last Year"]

[Text] After having surpassed the sowing and transplanting plan for the summer-autumn rice crop, the peasants of Ho Chi Minh City suburban districts are urgently boosting the soil preparation, transplanting of the seedlings, and in field irrigation to complete the transplantation of 58,000 hectares of tenth-month crop rice in accordance with the planting season, in which 10,000 hectares are of high-yield varieties and 1,000 hectares are devoted to secondary crops. By now, the whole city has done soil preparation for 37,300 hectares, sown 400 hectares of seed and transplanted 4,220 hectares of early tenth-month crop rice. Compared to last year's tenth-month crop, the soil preparation area increases by over 5,320 hectares and the transplanted area by 2,350 hectares.

The two districts of Nha Be and Duyen Hai have essentially completed the plan level for soil preparation and seed sowing, they are striving to complete the transplanting of the tenth-month crop area by the middle of August so as to avoid the interference of saltwater at the end of the crop. Cu Chi District has nearly 17,000 hectares of tenth-month crop, the largest area for the metropolitan area, it has organized well the use of drafting power and the irrigation work, thanks to which it has completed the soil preparation for nearly 11,800 hectares and the transplantation of 1,250 hectares of early tenth-month crop rice.

This year, the various districts also plan to use new varieties to replace gradually some of the local varieties of rice plants that take too long to mature or that are vulnerable to insects and pests, thus affecting the production of the coming winter-spring season.

1751

CSO: 4209/450

AGRICULTURE

KIEN GIANG CROP PLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Kien Giang Boosts the Rhythm of Tenth-Month Crop"]

[Text] By the end of July the peasants of Kien Giang have worked the soil on 164,380 hectares of rice fields, in which 109,600 hectares are sown and transplanted with tenth-month rice (some 42,460 hectares are sown with early tenth-month crop rice). Generally speaking, the rhythm of tenth-month rice sowing and transplanting is still slow, having reached only a little more than 50 percent of the plan.

The tenth-month rice crop is the main food production season of Kien Giang. The province has corrected the deficiencies at the base level in terms of guidance, the regulation of draft power, labor, soil preparation, sowing and transplanting in accordance with the agricultural calendar. The agricultural service has increased the number of technical cadres sent to the districts with large tenth-month rice crop areas such as Chau Thanh, Giong Rieng, and Tan Hiep; it has provided guidance to the production groups and to the peasants in realizing intensive cultivation measures, in the sowing and transplanting of high yield varieties. The agricultural sector supplies in time the chemical fertilizers needed by the base units. The network of plant protection is being strengthened. The peasants regularly inspect the fields to discover and eliminate the pests and insects. The production groups and the peasants dig canals and ditches, and prepare the means to find water for the rice plants. In the alum-ridden soil of Ha Tien District, canals have been dug to flush out the alum and bring in freshwater, thus saving 150 hectares of summer-autumn rice and protecting the early tenth-month crop from drought.

1751

CSO: 4209/450

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Vũ Hắc Bông [VUX HAWCS BOONG]

*Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Foreign Relations Service; he was at the airport on 27 July 1984 to greet a government delegation from Mozambique. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 28 Jul 84 p 1)

Đổng Văn Chất [ZUWOWNG VAWN CHAWTS], deceased

Member of the CPV; Deputy Director of the Nam Bo Agricultural Reform and Development Department; born in 1923, he died of illness on 24 August 1984 at Thong Nhat Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 25 Aug 84 p 4)

Lê Kinh Duệ [LEE KINH ZUEE], Professor

*Director of the Skin and Venereal Disease Institute; his article on the dangers of indiscriminate use of medication appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Hữu Dũng [NGUYEENX HUWUX ZUNG]

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; on 30 August 1984 he attended a film showing on the 5th anniversary of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association. (HANOI MOI 31 Aug 84 p 4)

Lê Duy [LEE ZUY]

*Editor-in-chief of the political theory journal TAP CHI LY LUAN GIAO DUC; his scheduled appearance at the Socialist Party clubhouse for a speech was listed in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 2 Aug 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Điều [NGUYEENX DIEEUF]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; his article on the one-crop system in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Đức [NGUYEENX VAWN DUWCS]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; his article on his province's reforms appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Hạc [NGUYEENX ZUY HACJ]

Deputy Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Service; recently he reported on his sector's activities in the first 6 months of the year. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Jul 84 p 1)

Lê Thanh Hải [LEE THANH HAIR]

*Deputy Director of the Public Works, Housing and Land Management Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on building in his municipality appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hạnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANHJ]

*Vice Minister of Education; his article "Positive Changes in the Education Sector" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 84 p 3)

Phạm Thế Hiến [PHAMJ THEES HIEENF]

Deputy Director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; he was interviewed in the cited source on the 25th anniversary of his service. (HANOI MDI 14 Sep 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Hiến [NGUYEENX HIEENR], Engineer

Director of the Institute for the Design of Housing and Public Projects; his article on structural tasks in public construction appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG Aug 84 p 6)

Nguyễn Duy Huân [NGUYEENX ZUY HUAANS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; he wrote an article about industrial crops in his district. (HANOI MDI 16 Aug 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Khắc Huỳnh [NGUYEENX KHAWCS HUYNHF]

*Ambassador to Zimbabwe; on 1 September 1984 he was received by President Banana. (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Kha [NGUYEENX KHA], deceased

Member of the CPV; former standing member of the Provincial CPV Committee; Vice Chairman of the Resistance Committee, Binh Dinh Province; director of the Postal Transportation Service, Interzone 5; Director and Secretary of the CPV Committee of the Transportation and Communication College; a department head, Ministry of Communication and Transportation; born in 1918 in Binh Tri Thien Province, he died in Nha Trang after an illness. (NHAN DAN 26 Aug 84 p 5)

Phạm Văn Khai [PHAMJ VAWN KHAIR]

*Member of the CPV Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 August 1984 he accompanied Secretary General of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan on a visit to Cu Chi District, Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 84 p 1) [This individual may be one and the same as Phan Van Khai [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]]

Đỗ Hoàng Mao [DOOX HOANGF MAOX], Colonel

Deputy Commander, Capital Military Region; he wrote an article on military tasks in his region. (HANOI NOI 31 Aug 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Minh [NGUYEENX DUWCS MINH], Professor

Deputy Director of the Education Science Institute; his article "To a New School Year" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 29 Aug 84 p 4)

Vương Quốc Mỹ [VUWONG QUOOC MYX], deceased Professor, MS

Member of the CPV; Vice Minister of Building; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Building Association; born on 25 December 1922 in Hoi An Village, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; he died after an illness. (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 84 p 4)

Liê Văn Nguyễn [LEE VAWN NGUYEENJ]

Director of the Industrial Chemistry Institute, Chemicals General Department; his article on improvements in management in his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Aug 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Nhân [NGUYEENX VAWN NHANF], deceased

Member of the CPV; Ambassador; Standing Representative of the SRV at UNESCO in Paris; born in 1922, he died of illness on 21 August 1984. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 84 p 4)

Hoàng Đình Phú [HOANGF DINHF PHU]

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; on 23 August 1984 he presided over a meeting to plan activities marking Bulgaria's 40th National Day on 9 September. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Công Tân [NGUYEENX COONG TANJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi Municipality; on 11 August 1984 he spoke at a meeting on agricultural tasks at the district and village levels. (HANOI NOI 12 Aug 84 p 1)

Đặng Văn Thân [DAWNGJ VAWN THAAN]

*Acting Director of the Posts and Telecommunications General Department; his article on protecting the telecommunications network appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 84 p 3)

Le Đac Tho [LEE DAWCS THOJ]

*Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Hanoi; on 18-19 August 1984 he attended a physical education and sports conference organized by Hoan Kiem and Hai Ba Trung Wards. (HANOI MOI 21 Aug 84 p 1)

Lê Văn Tri [LEE VAWN TRI], Lieutenant General

*Member of the CPV Central Committee; Director of the Technical General Department; on 10 September 1984 he made a speech at a meeting marking the 10th anniversary of his department. (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 84 p 1)

Lưu Minh Tri [LUWU MINH TRIJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union; Secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 1 August 1984 he attended a meeting to welcome a Communist youth delegation from Vientiane. (HANOI MOI 2 Aug 84 p 1)

Đào Thế Tuấn [DAOF THEES TUAANS], Professor

*Director of the Agricultural Science and Technology Institute; his article on different rice strains appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Trọng Văn [NGUYEENX TRONGJ VAAN]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ba Vi District, Hanoi; his article on water conservancy in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 4 Aug 84 p 3)

Trần Thanh Xuân [TRAANF THANH XUAAN]

Deputy Director of the Vietnam News Agency; on 25 July 1984 he attended the opening of a photo exhibit organized by his agency. (SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Jul 84 p 1)

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